

# National Atlas of the Kingdom of Talossa

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# Introduction.

The present work is *not* the first of its kind. In the spring of 1983 I drew up a set of seventeen maps which I called "The Atlas of Talossan History." That work was an important step in my building up Talossa as a "small country in North America" rather than as a bedroom secessionist state(ment). The book's clumsy foreword revels in the 'glory' of Talossa's history--the Cone Wars, the "righteous campaigns of Solomon Juneau," and my own hapless ancestor migrating from Sweden into the American Civil War.

Talossa's reality as a "real country" (albeit one with 'impaired sovereignty') can be presented in subtler ways today--especially since there is much more genuinely Talossan history to cover today than there was eleven years ago.

The present work is intended as a supplement to *The History of The Kingdom of Talossa* (1992). It concentrates, of necessity, on those events and trends in our history which can be told in maps. Much of what appears in a conventional national atlas--climate, wildlife, etc.--does not really apply to a place as small and urbanised as the Regipäts Talossán. So while this National Atlas provides a general overview of the sweep and feel of RT history, it cannot deal with the personalities who are so vital to the essence of Talossa. Translation: It is dry. No quotes of the week, no titanic Ben-Jahn newspaper clashes, and very little cancerous peculiarist plasmaticism. It's an atlas. Just an atlas.

For many categories (unemployment, ethnic ancestry, etc.) we know far more about the Cestoûr population than about the Talossan Citizen population. This is because no proper census of the Talossan population has ever been taken. Not that the Government hasn't tried; a national Census was attempted in 1985 and a Vuode Provincial Census was tried in 1987. Both efforts failed utterly, because of deliberate obstruction by Leftist Talossans who objected to 1) having to do any work by filling out a form, and 2) being catalogued and filed away by Big Brother--or Big Ben.

A word about the maps showing the Cestoûr population (based on US Census materials) is in order. It would have been interesting to see the religious breakdown of the Talossan Cestoûr population, but unfortunately the US Census does not ask questions about religion. And the US Census considers "Jewish" a religion, not an ethnic group, so we have no figures for what we know to be a substantial Jewish population. The rest of the US Census contains some bizarre categories that we have had to accept as well. The term "Hispanic" includes Spanish, but not Portuguese--but does include Mexican and Brazilian. The US Census takers apparently believe that Latin America extends all the way to the Pyrenees (*sans* Portugal, however). Also, the category "Hispanic" is not considered a race; it overlaps with White and Black. We have given the figures the US Census provides, whatever they mean.

Readers should note the abbreviation *HKT* often appears herein. It stands for *History of the Kingdom of Talossa*, the official history of our first 10 years.

Finally, I usually wrap up these introductions with patriotic tinsel and ribbons. Not this time. There is no need. This book speaks for itself. So start reading.

Robert Ben Madison,  
King of Talossa, etc. etc.

# **Regipäts Talossán Kingdom of Talossa (RT)**

## **BASIC DATA (AS OF 1 DECEMBER 1994)**

LAND AREA	11.08 km <sup>2</sup> (metropolitan territory; twice as huge as Gibraltar and a whopping 25 times the size of the Vatican).
POPULATION	40,612 (of whom 29 are full Citizens with rights).
CAPITAL	Electrabase, Vuode Province.
CLIMATE	Too hot in the summer and too cold in the winter. Otherwise rainy.
LANGUAGES	Talossan (a mélange of French, Spanish, English, Scandinavian, Celtic, Berber, and other languages) is the "first official language" but English is somewhat more widely used--but in a distinctive local "Tanglish" dialect.
STATE SYMBOLS	<p>The <i>National Flag</i> is horizontally green over red; it is flown upside-down in wartime. The <i>Coat of Arms</i> is a shield bearing the Chinese character <i>bên</i> (meaning "energetic, strenuous"); the shield is surrounded by a scroll reading <i>REGIPÄTS TALOSSÁN KINGDOM * 26.12.1979 *</i>, and is surmounted by a crown. The <i>National Anthem</i> is "Dallas Pätsilor," composed by John A. Jahn. The <i>National Song</i> is "Tusk" by Fleetwood Mac.</p> <p>For more on Talossan flags see John A. Jahn, <i>Flags of the Kingdom of Talossa</i> (1992). For coats of arms see Robert Ben Madison, <i>Clashing Symbols</i> (1993).</p>
MEASURES	Metric system is official.
CURRENCY	The US Dollar is the official currency.
TIME ZONE	Central Time (six hours behind GMT)

## **SOCIO-POLITICAL FACTS AND THINGS**

HISTORY	<p>The Kingdom of Talossa became a sovereign, independent nation-state on Wednesday, 26th December 1979. Originally its territory comprised only the bedroom of its sole citizen, the 13-year-old absolute Monarch, King Robert I (or Robert Ben Madison). The United States took no action to crush the secession of this bedroom in Milwaukee, thereby <i>de facto</i> giving the tiny nation recognition. Robert remained Talossa's only citizen until the summer of 1981 when five friends were granted citizenship. Thereafter the population grew steadily, chiefly through nonresident naturalisation. Numerous efforts at democratisation came to fruition in April, 1985 when democratic elections were finally held.</p> <p>King Robert I abdicated on 11 February 1987 in favour of Robert Dobberpuhl, who became King Robert II, a figurehead monarch. Public out-</p>
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rage threw the pro-monarchist Progressive Conservative Party out of power and Robert II fled the country. A "Peculiar Republic" was proclaimed under Prime Minister Dan Lorentz. This collapsed during the summer of 1987 and Lorentz asked King Robert I to return to the Throne. Instead, the Progressive Conservatives installed Florence Yarney as 'King' Florence in August, 1987. She abdicated in February, 1988 and Robert I returned to the Throne. The *Constituziun* of 1988, as amended, gives him a strong voice in the country's political process.

Further information about Talossan history can be found in *The History of the Kingdom of Talossa, Vol. I: The First Decade* (published by Robert Ben Madison, 1992). A second volume, *The Next Five Years*, is due out in mid-1995 and will cover the period from 1990 to early 1995.

## CESTOÛRS

The total population of Talossa is 40,612. The majority of the population are not Talossan Citizens, however. Of the total population, 29 are full Talossan Citizens by birth or naturalization. The remaining 40,583 are considered *Cestoûrs* [ʃɛs'turz] and have no political status or rights at all. Cestoûrs are American citizens for all purposes and are free to participate in US politics but are banned from voting in RT elections. The policy of keeping the Cestoûrs out of the country's political life is known informally as *Separaziun* (i.e. 'Apartheid') but is accepted by all parts of the RT political spectrum. Efforts in the late 1980's to establish an elected Cestoûr Council were rejected by the Cestoûrs themselves in a 1989 vote.

## CONSTITUTION

Talossa was effectively a royal despotism under Robert I until the spring of 1985 when the first honest democratic elections were held. An "Organic Law" was adopted which somewhat moderated the Royal powers. When Robert I abdicated in 1987 the powers of the Monarchy were completely abolished before Robert II succeeded to the Throne.

After the restoration of Robert I in 1988 a new *Constituziun* was written and approved by voters in a referendum. It remains in force but has been amended more than ninety times. Under the 1988 *Constituziun* the present political structure of the RT consists of a hereditary Monarchy, a unicameral parliament (the Cosâ) and a Prime Minister appointed by the majority party in the Cosâ (or, if no single party has an absolute majority, by the King). The PM (Talossan: *Seneschál*) chooses his own Cabinet.

The Prime Minister is head of government and may issue decrees called "Prime Dictates" (PDs) with the force of law, subject to approval by the King. He is sustained every month in the Cosâ in a Vote of Confidence (VOC); if the Cosâ votes no confidence in the PM, new elections are held. The following Members of the Cosâ have served as Prime Minister since democracy was introduced in the spring of 1985:

*John A. Jahn* (Nationalist Party of Talossa), 3 May-5 June 1985  
*Florence Yarney* (Liberal Party), 5 June-26 December 1985  
*Frédéric Maugey* (F.U.N.), 26 December 1985-26 September 1986  
*Weston J. (Wes) Erni* (Black Hand-MN), 26 September 1986-28 March 1987

*Daniel R. Lorentz (P.U.N.K.), 28 March-15 August 1987*  
*Sandee Prachel (Progressive Conservative-PC), 15 August 1987-7 February 1988*  
*Robert J. Murphy (Bob Fights Ticket), 7 February-21 September 1988*  
*Tom Buffone (PC), 21 September 1988-22 July 1989*  
*Jack Schneider (PC/Päts Vräts), 22 July-30 December 1989*  
*Tom Buffone (Päts Vräts), 30 December 1989-9 March 1990*  
*Daniel R. Lorentz (Peculiar Way), 9-16 March 1990*  
*J. Harrison (Harry) Wozniak (Peculiar Way), 16 March-27 September 1990*  
*Wes Erni (PC), 27 September 1990-20 April 1991*  
*John A. Jahn (PC), 20 April 1991-24 July 1992*  
*Tom Buffone (Un-Named Party), 24 July 1992-16 January 1993*  
*John A. Jahn (PC), 16 January 1993-26 March 1994*  
*Gary Edward Schwichtenberg (PC), 26 March 1994-present*

The 215-seat Talossan Cosâ was elected on 14 June 1994/XV by universal suffrage of RT citizens. 200 seats are elected under proportional representation, the entire country serving as a single constituency. Seats are handed out by party bigwigs to party members and backers. A single member can hold up to 35 seats. Of the remaining 15 seats, 10 are given to the Prime Minister (*Seneschâl*) and 5 to the Deputy PM (*Distâin*), giving them a stronger position.

Legislation is passed by a simple majority of the 215 seats. Constitutional amendments require a 2/3 majority. The King may veto legislation; an override requires a 2/3 majority. A 2/3 majority in a referendum may amend the Constitution over the King's objection.

The *organicity* (constitutionality) of laws is adjudicated by the Uppermost Cort of Talossa, a panel of three Justices presided over by Senior Justice John A. Jahn. Other Justices include Justice Weston J. Erni and Justice John C. Eiffler. Cort Justices serve for life and are appointed by the King with the advice and consent of two-thirds of the Cosâ.

## POLITICAL PARTIES

Political parties in the Kingdom of Talossa are usually in a state of flux. A wag once remarked of Latin America: "Every ism is a somebodyism."

In Talossa there is only one political party which has a serious pretence of being a "party" and not a one-man movement with a party name. The *Progressive Conservative Party of Talossa* (founded 1980; reorganized and chartered 1993) is a moderately right-of-centre party with three official members, three additional representatives in the Cosâ, and which generally stands for democratic rule (including frequent referenda), a strong Monarchy, the maintenance of Talossa's "real country" identity, and mass activity such as semiannual parties and festivals. The "PC" is also referred to by its official nickname, "Tory", chosen in 1985 to highlight the party's non-US, Monarchist beliefs.

The opposition to the Tories--since the dissolution of the rightist Talossan National Party in 1990--has come almost entirely from the Left. Since September of 1989 a vaguely coherent if chronically apathetic leftist party has come into being. Known as the "Un-Named Party" (UP) when Tom

Buffone is its leader and as the "Peculiar Way" (PW) when Dan Lorentz is its leader, the Left claims to believe that Talossa is not a genuine country or even a country-like community, but a boundless fantasy "weird thing" that can and should repudiate "boring" terrestrial anchors like borders, territorial claims, and nationhood. Instead Talossa should become "spiritual plasma". This philosophy is known as "Peculiarism", and its philosophers deride the "real country" emphasis of the PC as "derivatism".

Left-wing victories in Talossan elections have occurred many times, but voters seem to put the Left in power when they feel the Tories have just been in office 'too long'. Referenda on specific aspects of the Peculiarist agenda (such as abolishing Talossa's territory in favour of becoming a luminous non-spatial fantasy globule or "afterglow") have always been defeated by wide margins. In practice the Left serves chiefly as an *opposition party par excellence*, and voters use it to restrain or punish certain alleged PC excesses in policy or tenure.

Right-wing politics in Talossa have never attained much popular support. The Cosâ elected in 1994 saw an unprecedented 74 seats won by the right-wing *Liberal Party*, whose name was part of a deliberate campaign by party leaders Dave Kuenn and Ron Rosalez to deceive Leftist voters. Kuenn and Rosalez, collectively nicknamed *Davron*, seem to be motivated primarily by hatred of King Robert I, and a weird fixation on homosexuals.

#### INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Talossa seceded from the US on 26 December 1979 and there was no US response. This is a *de facto* recognition of Talossan sovereignty. An appeal to the United Nations that month for recognition was ignored. Talossa has signed international agreements with the Kingdom of Thord and Imperial Jahn Empire (26 November 1980); the United States (Treaty of Milwaukee, 20 April 1982, see Map 3.2; Treaty of Shorewood, 2 March 1983); the Confederation of One (Glib Room Empire; 1 December 1982, see Map 5.1); People's Republic of Fira (14 January 1983 and 26 April 1983). On 16 October 1984 *The Milwaukee Sentinel* featured an article on Talossa, which Talossans consider to be further evidence of US recognition.

#### ECONOMY








Talossans are fond of saying of the RT economy, "there is none."

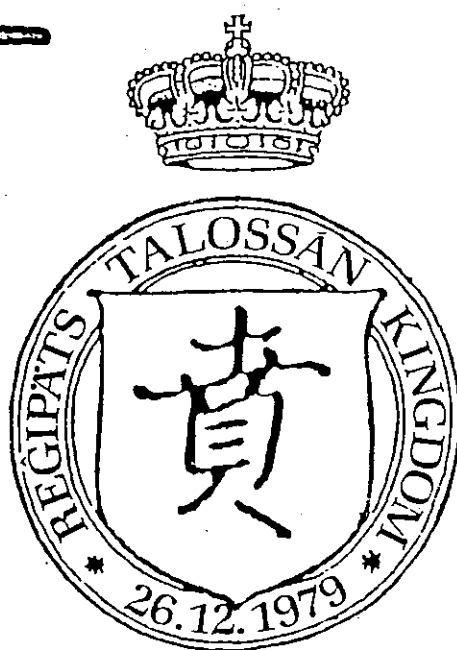
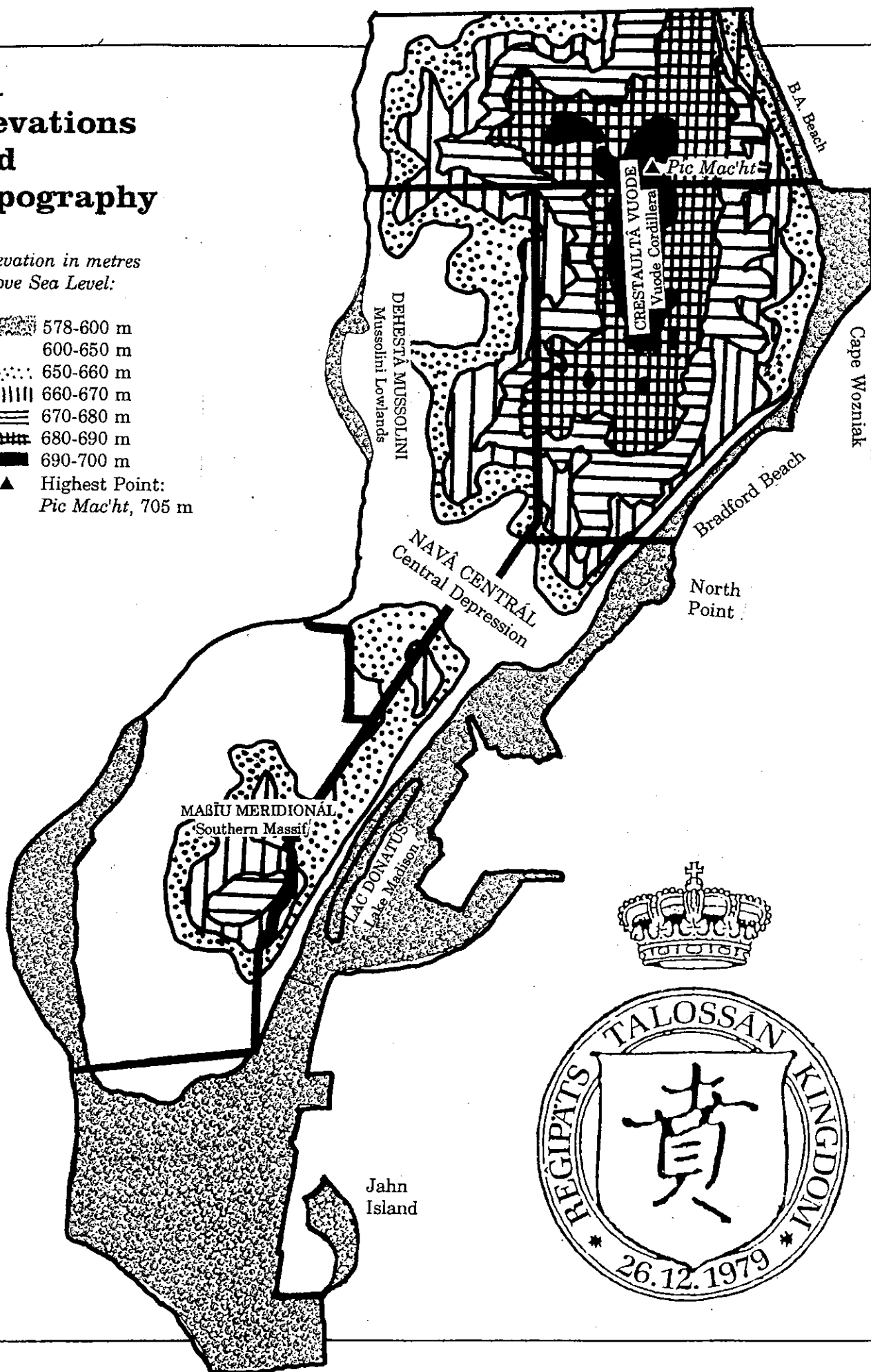
#### NEWSPAPERS

Talossa has two regularly-published newspapers. *Støttanneu* ("tusk") was founded on 26 December 1979 and has published continuously since September of 1980. *Støttanneu* is the country's more sober paper, published by King Robert I. It reflects the views of the Progressive Conservative Party, and appears once or twice a month. *Talossan National News*, or "TNN", was founded as the organ of John Jahn's "Nationalist Party of America" in August, 1983. On 25 April 1985 it changed to *Talossan Nationalist News* and has published regularly ever since with two major interruptions, finally settling on the name *Talossan National News* in December, 1987. TNN is published by John Jahn, and has a reputation as the more 'popular' newspaper. It too generally reflects the Progressive Conservative party line. TNN is usually published monthly.

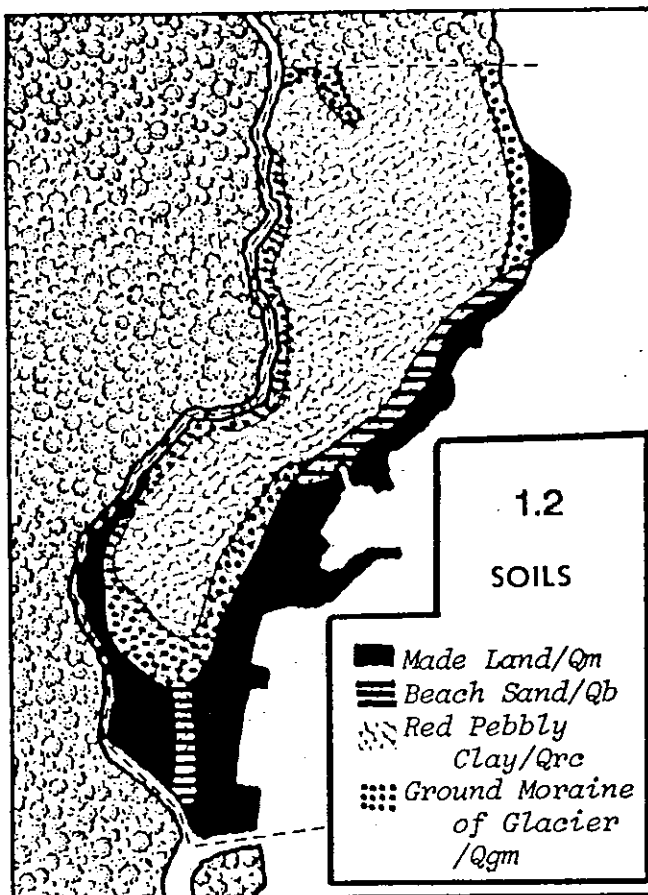
# 1.1 Elevations and Topography

*Elevation in metres  
above Sea Level:*

-  578-600 m
-  600-650 m
-  650-660 m
-  660-670 m
-  670-680 m
-  680-690 m
-  690-700 m
- ▲ Highest Point:  
Pic Mac'ht, 705 m







## 1.2 Soils and Landforms

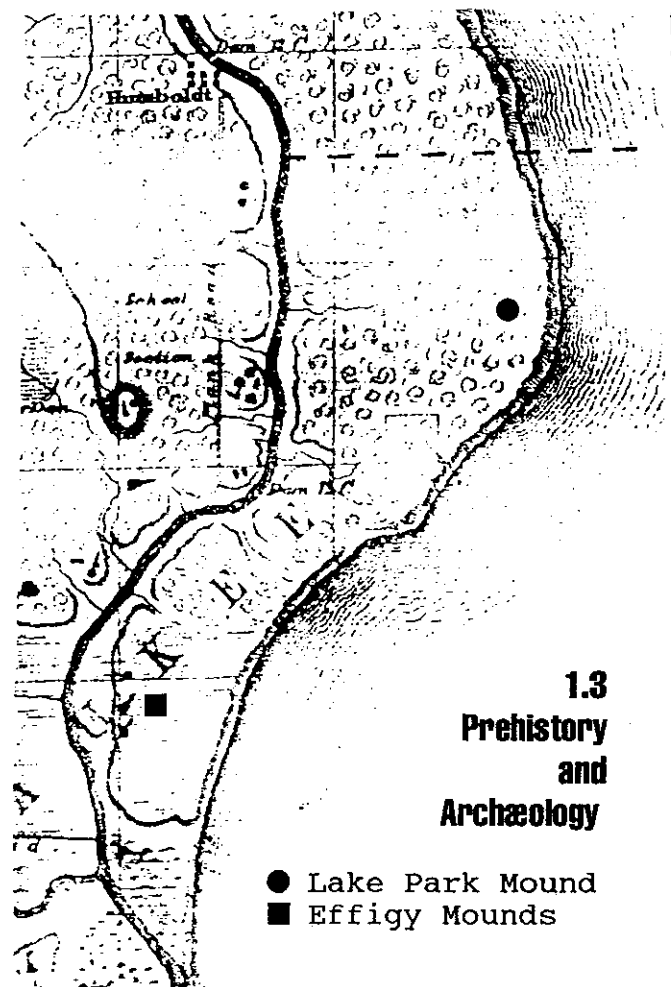
The territory of the Kingdom of Talossa comprises approximately 11.01 square kilometres of land located between the Milwaukee River and Lake Michigan. A complete description of the country's location, climate, etc. can be found in HKT, Chapter II.

The map above illustrates the soil types predominating in Talossa. The bulk of the country is characterised by a red, pebbly clay known to geologists as "Qrc" soil. The "Qgm" type, a glacial moraine soil, predominates in areas which formerly formed Talossa's coastline before 19th and 20th Century land improvements occurred.

It is interesting to note that while the bulk of Talossa's soil is composed of red, pebbly clay, the bulk of the land across the River in the United States is a moraine-type soil. This is an important factor in Talossa's national distinctiveness.

The areas shown in black on the map are "made land," areas either reclaimed from swamps (in the south of the country, especially in the Province of Pórt Maxhestic (see previous page) and on the western shore of the South-West Territories along the Milwaukee River) or stuck, Dutch-fashion, onto the east coast of the country to actually reclaim land from the coastal waters. Most prominent in this area is the bump-like "nose" in the northern half of the country, constructed before 1960, and the arm-like projection of the Juneau Peninsula in what is now Maritimi Province.

Formerly, almost the entire east coast consisted of cliffs some 23 meters (75 feet) high. Today the coast has largely been filled with lowlands for recreation and transportation purposes.



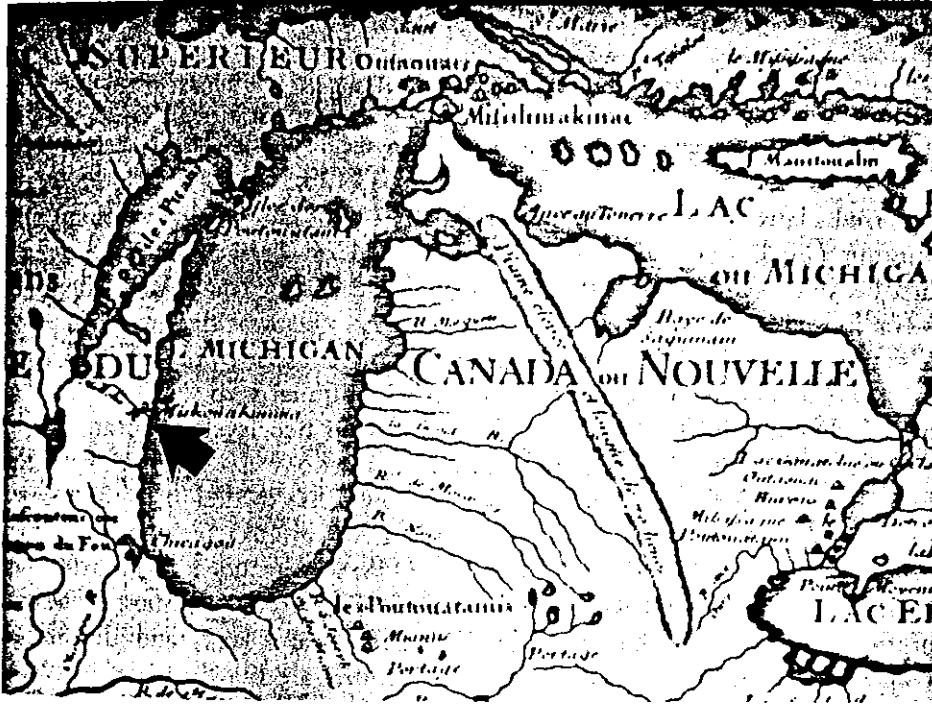
## 1.3 Prehistory and Archaeology

The Kingdom of Talossa has been inhabited by human beings since about 10,000 BC (see Ch. 2 of *The History of the Kingdom of Talossa*), but secure evidence of human habitation is comparatively recent. There are two prehistoric sites within the borders of the Regipäts Talossán.

The first and older site consists of three large "effigy mounds", heaps of dirt packed into the shape of animals (marked with ■ on the map above). The Effigy Mound culture flourished in the RT and in most of neighboring Wisconsin between around 400 and 1100 AD. The descendants of the people who built these effigy mounds are probably the modern Winnebago Indians. The site in Talossa (since destroyed) probably dates from that time.

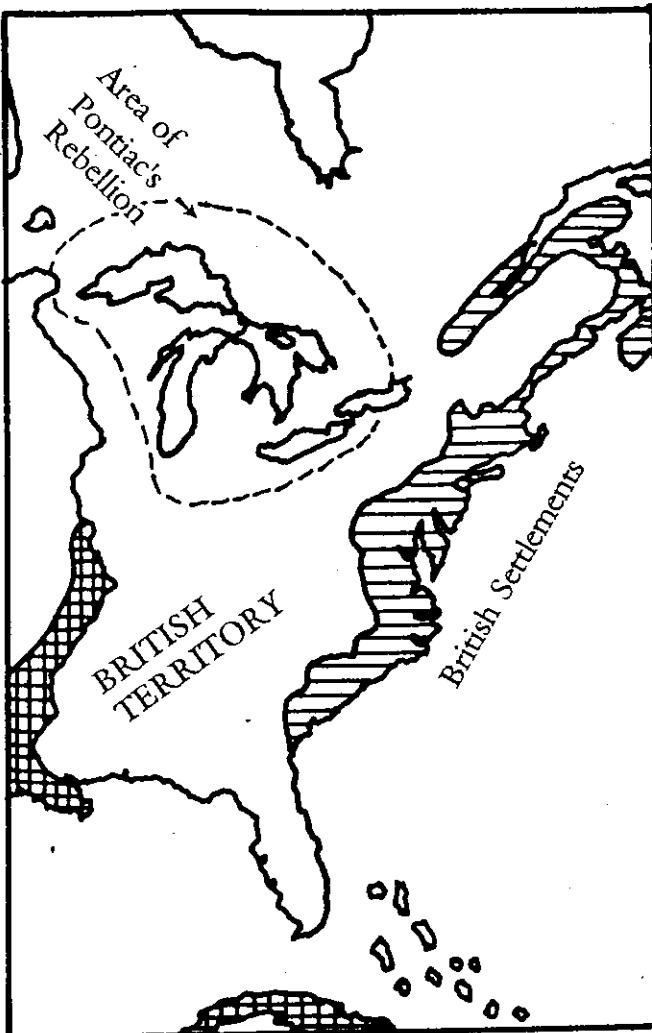
In Lake Park there is an additional prehistoric Indian Mound (marked with ● on the map). It is located north of the road leading into the park from Lake Drive and down to Lincoln Memorial Drive. This mound still exists (though other nearby mounds were destroyed) and was most likely built later, perhaps in historic times.

#### 1.4 Ancient Talossa: Potawatomi Settlement, 1650-1700



The first European contact with what is now Talossa came in 1679 when Father Zenobius Membré, a French missionary, observed a village of Mascouten and Fox Indians at the mouth of a river he called "Melleoki" (Milwaukee; noted by arrow on map). This map was prepared in 1718 by Guillaume Delisle.

The Talossan region was gradually incorporated into the domain of the Potawatomi Indians during the 1650-1700 era (see Map 1.6); the Potawatomi originated in southwestern Michigan and expanded up via the Straits of Mackinac to the Door Peninsula and the Green Bay area, then down to the southern part of Wisconsin. (Menomini from the interior replaced them in the Door Peninsula during this period.)



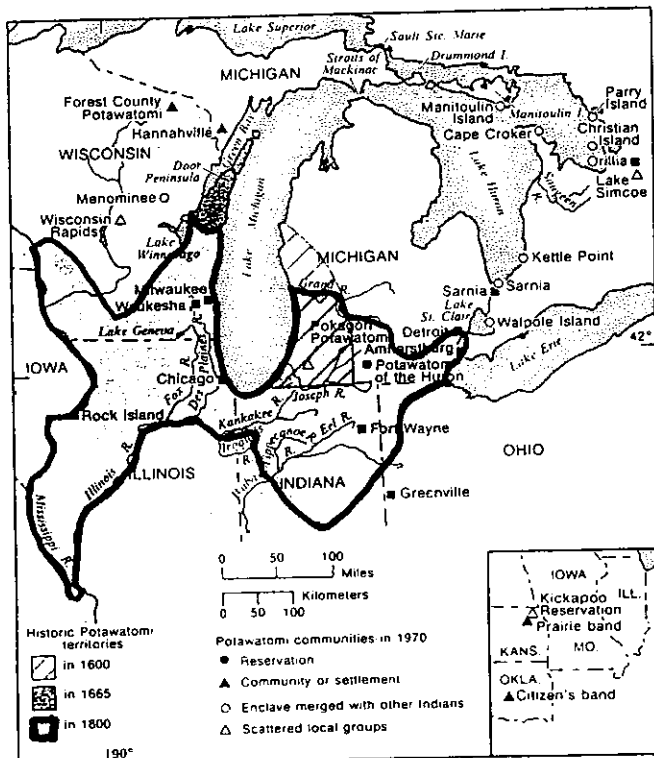
### 1.5 Pontiac's Rebellion and Colonial Intrigues, 1700-1800

As the allies of the French against the British, the Potawatami had a privileged place in the Great Lakes area. Around the area of Talossa, the Potawatami were closely allied with two related Indian nations, the Ottawa and the Ojibwa (Chippewa). All three nations freely intermarried and the village at Milwaukee was home to all three of them. As allies of the French the Potawatami attained a reputation for fidelity and civility.

The situation was transformed during the Seven Years War, which lasted in North America from 1754 to 1760. The British and French contested for control of the vast expanse of the Mississippi and St. Lawrence River basins, and the British won.

The Milwaukee area remained a centre of anti-British feeling, and the Potawatomi formed part of what is called Pontiac's Rebellion (or 'Conspiracy') against British interference in Indian affairs, an armed campaign against the British which began in 1763 and lasted till 1766. The area marked by the dotted line shows the area involved in the rebellion; the shaded area on the East Coast is the Thirteen Colonies and former French possessions; virtually the whole rest of the map is theoretically British territory. Talossa features prominently in Pontiac's Rebellion, as he delivered a major speech here in 1763 to rally the locals against Britain. (See HKT 8-9)

The anti-British feelings of the local Indians persisted during the American Revolution (1776-1783); the Potawatomi, under Sigenauk, sided with the Americans against the British (HKT 9-10). In theory, the British signed away control of Talossa to the new United States in 1783, but the Potawatomi--not the British--controlled the land.



## 1.6 Potawatomi Expansionism, c. 1800

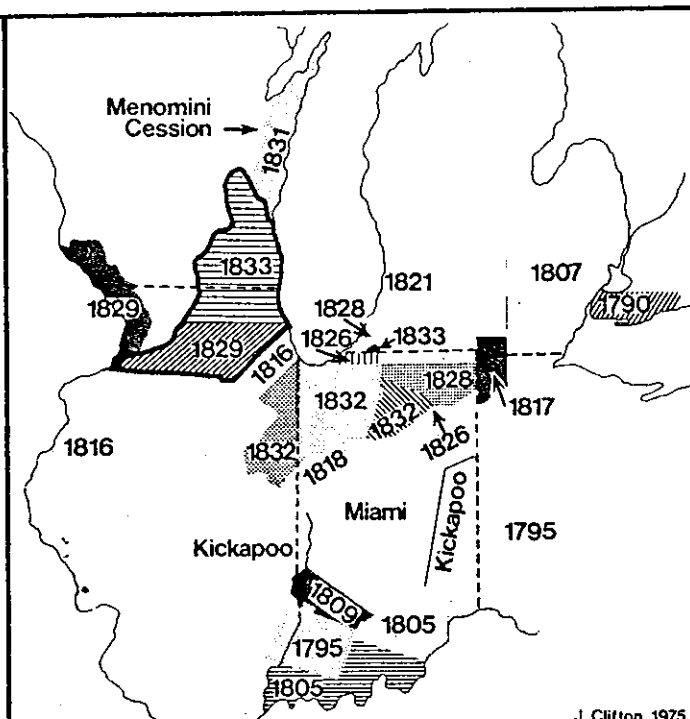
The Talossan Peninsula was at the heart of a major Potawatomi-Ojibwa node later called the United Nation ("of Potawatomi, Ottawa and Ojibwa" was sometimes added). This Nation controlled areas later defined by treaty which are shown in Map 1.8.

But the wider Potawatomi dominion, controlled by a variety of Potawatomi and related clans, covered an immense expanse of land from Lake Erie to the Mississippi River, and from Lake Winnebago to southern Indiana. The thick line in the map above illustrates the enormity of the Potawatomi "empire" c. 1800.

The Potawatomi dominion had no central government, but, in the best of times, its various sub-units all conferred before taking major foreign policy action. Some local chiefs ("okamek") pursued a more independent course than others, and this proved a source of weakness.

The totality of the Potawatomi domain is estimated at some 73,000 square kilometres—an area the size of Scotland, New Brunswick, or North Dakota.

The area around Talossa itself, the semi-independent United Nation, received its first European (or, as we Talossans call interlopers on our land, "Cestouir") settler in 1785: Alexandre la Framboise, a trader from Mackinac and a French Canadian. In 1795, a more permanent settlement was effected: Jean-Baptiste Mirandeau, another trader, set up a log cabin at what is now 324 E. Wisconsin Avenue—thus becoming Talossa's first authenticated Cestouir settler. He purchased some 400 hectares (1,000 acres) of land from the natives, a domain covering about a quarter of what is now Talossa. He lived in the Peninsula till his death in 1819. (HKT 11.)



J. Clifton, 1975

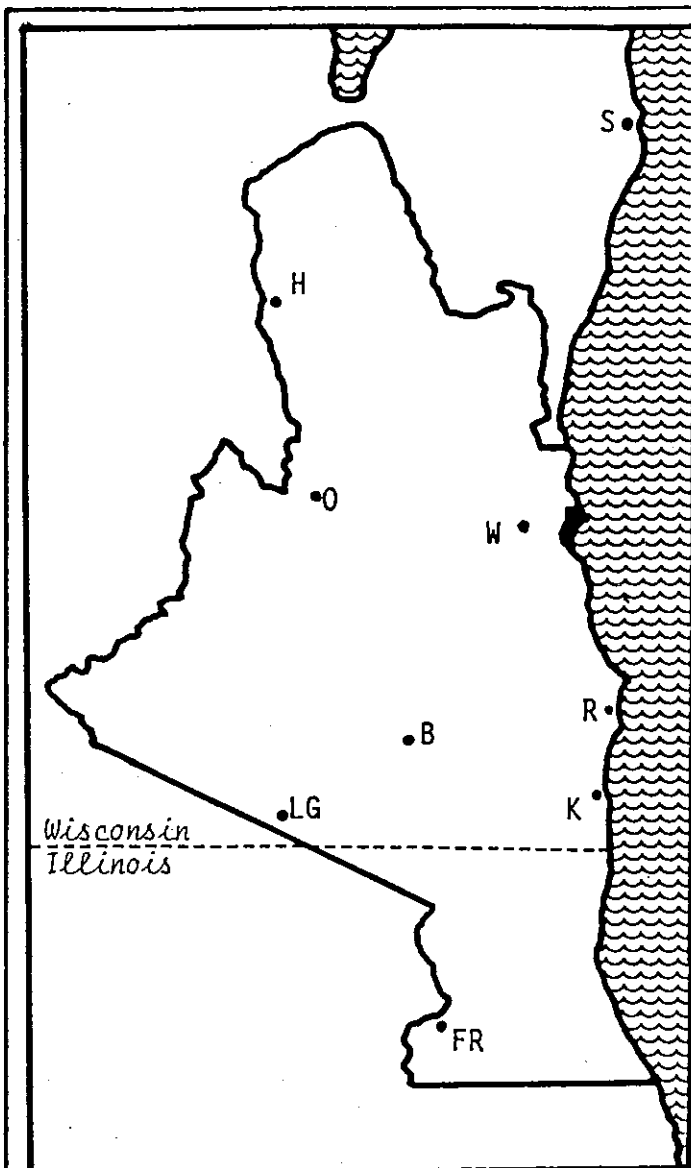
## 1.7 American Expansionism, 1800-1829

After 1800, US expansion into Potawatomi territory was conducted in earnest, as illustrated in the accompanying map. The map shows various land cessions by various Potawatomi chiefs, clans, and sub-units. The people living in the ceded lands, more often than not, were rounded up, put in wagon trains (or marched on foot) to arid lands west of the Mississippi River, and their lands opened to White settlement. Between 1795 and 1833 the Potawatomi Dominion was gradually hacked to pieces.

The Indians of the Great Lakes attempted to resist American encroachment upon their sovereignty and independence: most dramatically in the 1808-1813 period, when an Indian "Prophet," Elkswatawa, and his half-brother, the military genius Tecumseh, arose in Indiana and enrolled many of the Great Lakes Indians in a war against the Americans (HKT 12-13).

The Indians of Milwaukee, however, except for a small faction, rejected Elkswatawa's appeals and held a sort of tenuous loyalty to the United States. The British, who allied with the anti-American rebel forces in the War of 1812, denounced the Indians of Talossa as "imposters and vagabonds" for their refusal to go to war with the Americans.

American influence in Talossa begins around 1815, when the British trading post at Green Bay was taken over by the Americans. With the Potawatomi domain gradually breaking up, the United Nation of Potawatomi, Ottawa and Ojibwa acted on its own authority and, on 24 August 1816, signed a treaty of "peace, friendship and limits" with the American Government. The area on the map marked "1816" was ceded but the Americans recognised the area edged in black as the sovereign, independent state of the United Nation of Potawatomi, Ottawa and Ojibwa, a free nation centred on Talossa.

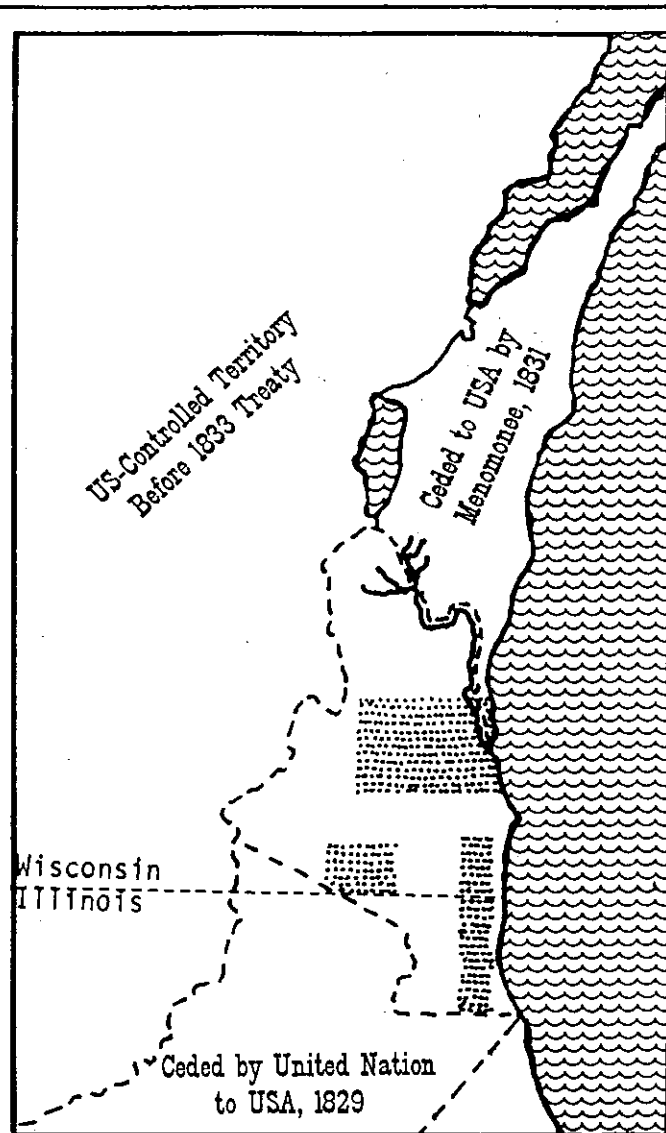


### 1.8 The United Nation, 1816-1833

The above map illustrates the United Nation—the sovereign entity which precurses Talossa—as its limits were redefined in the treaty 1829. Their domain, some 20,000 square kilometres, about the size of Wales, contained the sites of the future cities of Fox River, Kenosha, Lake Geneva, Burlington, Racine, Oconomowoc, Waukesha, Horicon, and of course, Milwaukee (see map).

The United Nation was a self-governing realm under a single Okamek (Chief) with diplomatic relations with the USA. (HKT 14-15) Its last Okamek of any prominence was Onaugesa, Okamek from before 1785 till well into the first quarter of the 19th Century.

By the year 1832, US settler expansionism had begun to lap at the borders of the United Nation. In early 1831, their northern neighbours—the Menominee, who lived around Green Bay—were forced to cede their lands (see next map). The Sac-Fox Indians of central Wisconsin were ordered to leave in 1832 and refused to give up their native country—from April to September of 1832 a so-called "Black Hawk War" was inflicted on them, and they were beaten at the Battle of Bad Axe. The Winnebago followed them west in September.



### 1.9 The Treaty of Chicago, 1833

Their country now totally surrounded by US territory, and with the American armed forces banging at the gates, representatives from the United Nation signed a treaty with the US government at Chicago, Illinois, on 26 September 1833. This "Treaty" signed away all United Nations land west of the Milwaukee River. The citizens were ordered to be deported to the West.

The dotted areas on the map above show the areas of densest Indian settlement in the United Nation. Note that United Nation territory east of the Milwaukee River (i.e. the modern Kingdom of Talossa) was NOT included in the 1833 treaty, but the native inhabitants were deported anyway. The territory of Talossa was, on paper, ceded to the US in 1831 by the Menominee (see Map 1.7) but the Menominee lived 100 miles to the north and had no jurisdiction over United Nations land.

The territory of the Kingdom of Talossa was thus never legally ceded to the United States, and thus, when Talossa seceded from the United States in 1979, it established itself on "neutral ground." The rightful owners—the United Nation—no longer exist; the three component tribes (Potawatomi, Ottawa, Ojibwa) broke up and went their separate ways in the 19th Century.

## 1.10 Early Cestoûr Settlement in Talossa, 1818-1837

White American (Cestoûr) settlement of the Talossan Peninsula began in earnest in 1818 with the arrival of Solomon Juneau, who settled as a trader at what is now the corner of Water and Michigan Streets in Port Mackinac Province. (Biographical info on Juneau is available in HKT 14-18.)

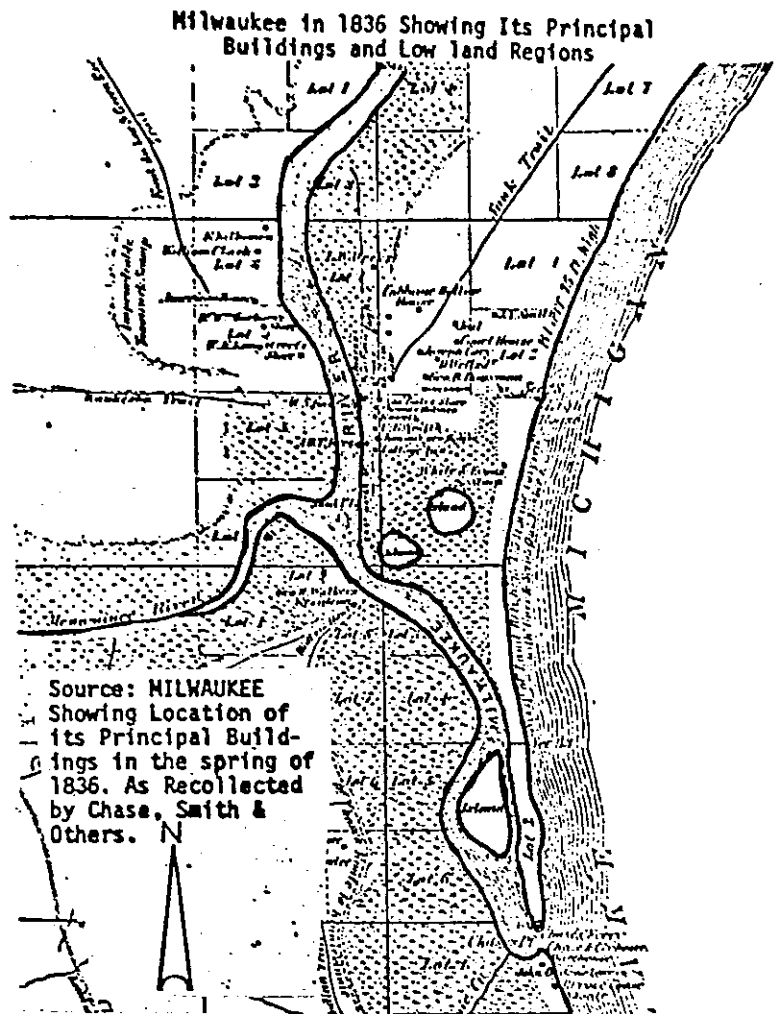
According to a census in 1824, the East Side of the Milwaukee River—modern Talossa—was inhabited primarily by Ottawa and Ojibwa Indians, co-members with the Potawatomi of the United Nation which controlled the Regipâts Talossân politically until its obliteration in 1833. This interesting fact highlights the eternal distinct national character of Talossa.

After the Indians were forced out after 1833, Solomon Juneau remained. He had become an American citizen in 1831, and in 1833 welcomed an increasing flood of Cestoûr settlers. Nevertheless, Juneau always treated the Indians with magnanimity and indeed preferred them in some ways.

In 1835, Solomon Juneau and a business partner purchased from the Federal Government the entire national territory of the Kingdom of Talossa.

The accompanying map, dating from 1836, shows individual buildings on both sides of the Milwaukee River. The East Side looked to Juneau for leadership, while an evil inland empire of great rapaciousness and villainy was being erected west of the river by Byron Kilbourn, a tyrannical vagrant from Connecticut with dictatorial pretensions. (HKT 16-18)

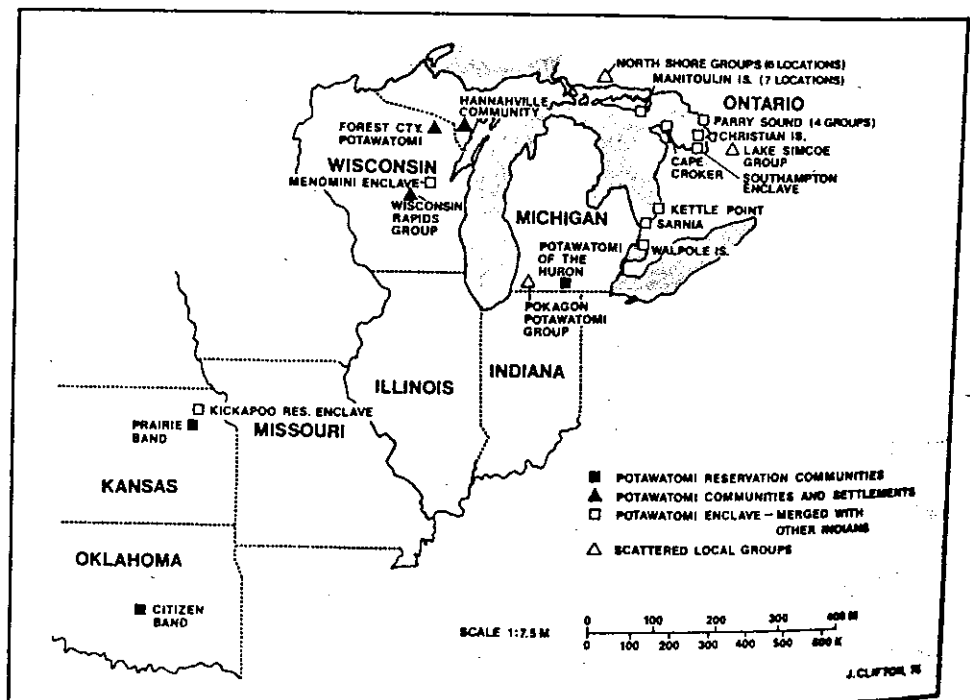
By 1837 there were two distinct towns in the Milwaukee River valley (see Map 1.12).



## 1.11 Deportation

The Potawatomi, the dominant people within the United Nation of Potawatomi, Ottawa and Ojibwa, were given small bits of land in the American West as reservations, but many families chose to emigrate to other parts of the Midwest. This map illustrates the Potawatomi diaspora that followed the 1833 Treaty of Chicago. The Potawatomi were scattered in a 2,000 km swath from Oklahoma (a few went as far away as Mexico) to Ontario.

Not all the settlements on this map were formed by Potawatomi expelled from the vicinity of Talossa, but a surprising number were. A few remain to this day in their ancestral homeland in southwestern Michigan; a few in Milwaukee (west of the River) run a gambling casino.



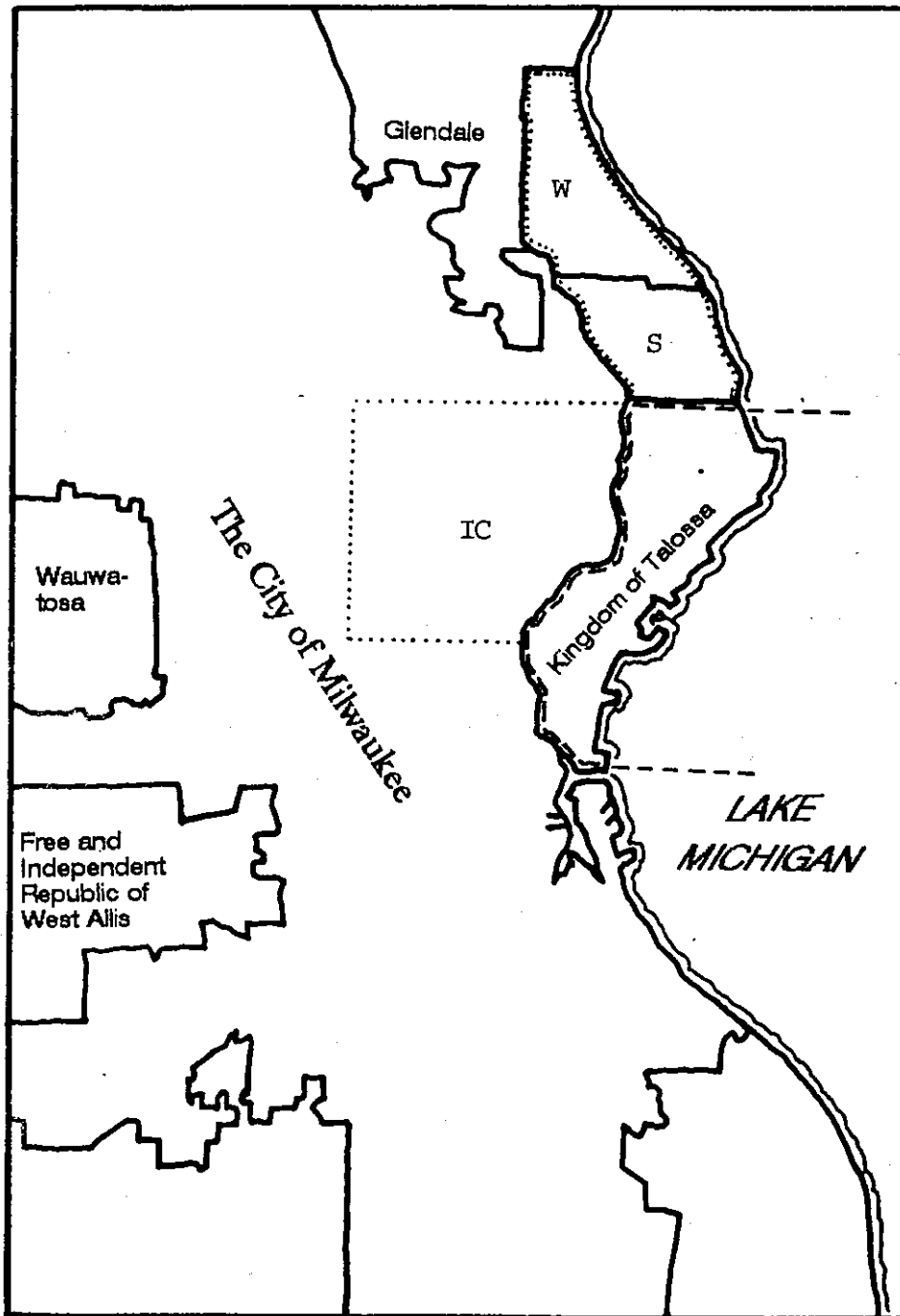
## 1.14 Talossa in its Urban Context

Today's Kingdom of Talossa--the country which evolved along the path charted in the following maps--occupies a mostly urban chunk of what is still considered by many to be Milwaukee. The accompanying map shows the "Regipäts Talossán" in relation to its neighbours, the City of Milwaukee and various nearby towns and villages.

Two areas should be noted in relation to Talossa's territorial expansion and designs.

In August of 1985/VI, a movement was founded by Wes Emi, a recent immigrant, with the objective of annexing Shorewood ("S") and Whitefish Bay ("W"), two suburbs still forming part of the United States. The initial impulse for annexation was to incorporate some of Emi's friends into Talossa, plus "Napoléon's," a Shorewood store catering to the military simulations hobby beloved by Emi, Madison, Jahn and other Talossans.

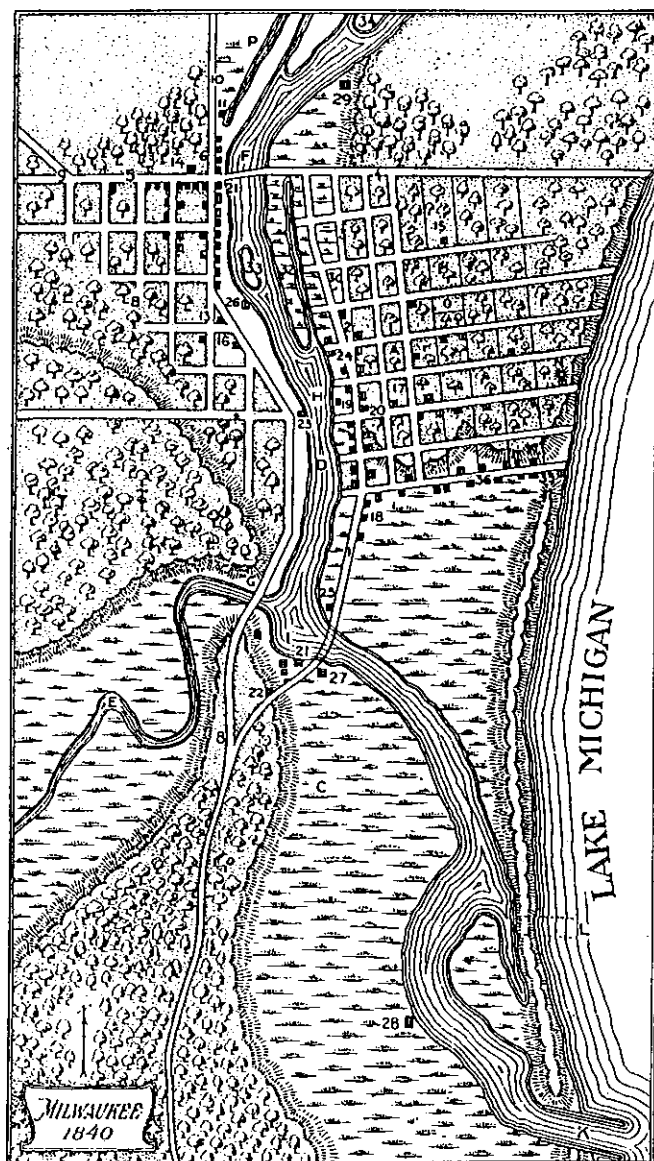
The annexation movement initially garnered some public support; a referendum in March '86 saw a 50/50 split, while a 53.6% majority favoured annexation in a January 1987 referendum. The Emi Government lost power before the annexations could be carried out, however, and when the question was next put to the test by referendum (Measure 17, September 1988) it again was split 50/50. The last gasp came in May of 1989 when 57.9% of the voters said "no" (the PC leadership had broken with Emi on the issue) in yet another referendum. The issue has not resurfaced.



The other unrequited territorial lust of Talossa was the area marked "IC" on this map, for "Inner City." This region is primarily an impoverished Black ghetto, including a transitional area adjacent to Talossa; the Milwaukee metro area is infamous for its segregated nature and Talossa itself is estimated at more than 85% White. Anyhow, to "alleviate" Talossa's homogeneity, the Liberal Party (Parti Livalá, "PL") of Jean Williams proposed in its August, 1987 programme the annexation of this region, to be renamed "Gandhi Province." The Liberal Party ended up getting a little over 6% of the vote. The Liberal leader made her attempt to "get more Blacks" into Talossa the centrepiece of her January, 1988 election campaign, and won over 10% of the vote, but the PL collapsed shortly thereafter and never contested another election. The "Gandhi Province" scheme was dropped for good.

Various other parts of this map (though with our poor records, we can't be sure which ones) were also claimed by Talossa during the country's period of mass discontinuous annexations in mid- to late-1982 (see Maps 3.2 and 3.3). These included various parks, shopping centres, and restaurants.

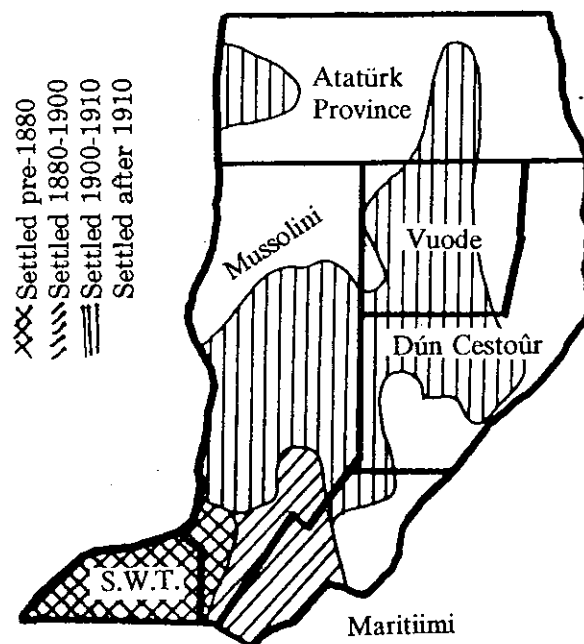
The dot in northern Talossa on this map marks the approximate location of 2963 N. Prospect Avenue, the house in which Robert Ben Madison, overimaginative teenager, declared his bedroom to be the independent, sovereign Kingdom of Talossa on 26 December, 1979, as shown in Map 2.1, thus restoring independent nationhood to part of--and eventually the whole--East Side of Milwaukee.



## 1.12 The East Side Assumes a Distinct National Character, 1837-1850

The two communities--Juneau's "Town of Milwaukee" (note spelling) on the East Side, and Kilbourn's "Town of Milwaukee on the West Side of the River," were highly antagonistic towards each other. They attempted to fuse in 1839 but this failed; in 1845 the two towns went to war. Juneau's town was dependent on trade coming across the river from the Interior on bridges they had built. On 3 May 1835 the Wisconsin Avenue Bridge ("20" on the map shows Wisconsin Ave.) was demolished by an East Sider's riverboat by accident. The Kilbournites, who for years had been harassing Juneaumen, vowed to prevent the rebuilding of the bridge. The two towns had assumed a distinct and antagonistic character--a clear precursor to nationhood. The West Siders formed frenzied mobs who attacked the remaining bridges, until frightened away by armed Juneaumen. The two sides even employed muskets in their so-called "Bridge War." (HKT 17-18)

By December the two sides had compromised under pressure from Federal authorities... but the East Side would rise again 144 years later!



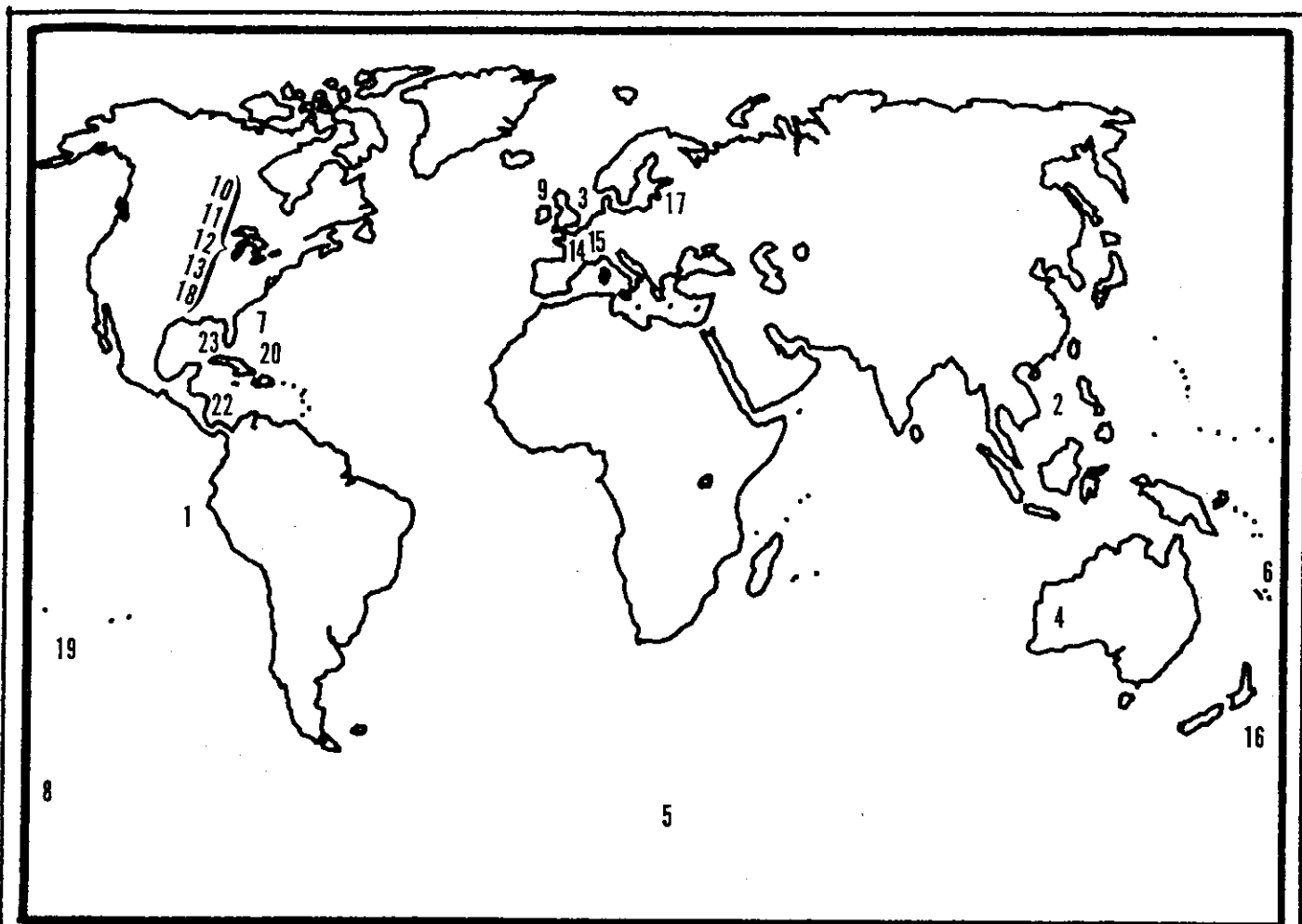
## 1.13 The Settlement of the Talossan Heartland, 1835-1979

The above map depicts the northern half of Talossa, the so-called "Talossan Heartland" (see Map 2.6) and its constituent provinces: Atatürk, Vuode, and Mussolini (with parts of Maritiimi and the Southwest Territories). The area which gave birth to Talossa in 1979 was inhabited by Indians as late as 1835. Some 200 of them, living in wigwams, were reported that year living in Atatürk and Vuode Provinces. At some point during the year 1838, these remaining paleo-Talossans were driven out of their country.

Serious settlement of the Heartland came relatively late compared to the rest of the city. The accompanying map illustrates the progress of settlement over time. The area in criss-cross hatching (in the southwest) was settled before 1880. The next burst of settlement, marked by diagonal lines, came between 1880 and 1900.

Expansion into the Heartland proper came between 1900 and 1910, marked by vertical lines. It was during this period that the bulk of Vuode and Mussolini Provinces were settled (though some farming had been conducted in these areas in previous days); the northern "prong" sticking into Atatürk Province follows the newly-platted Downer Avenue. Areas left in white were settled after 1910; most of the white area was settled by 1920.

The momentous changes that would occur in local political geography by the secession of Talossa in 1979 were precipitated by one American settler, Dr Harry L. Madison, who moved from Indiana to what is now Vuode Province in 1956; in 1965 his son Robert Ben Madison was born, and in 1979 the Kingdom of Talossa would take its rightful place in the pantheon of world nations.



## 1.15 World Singular Secession and "Microstates"

*The Kingdom of Talossa was born in 1979 of a philosophy called "World Singular Secession," which called on every human being to secede and form his own nation; this would prevent wars. This wacky idea died in the spring of 1981 and Talossa became an increasingly "real" country. King Robert's dream of breaking off from an established world order and founding his own nation was hardly a new one, though he was unaware of other such "countries" until after Talossa had seceded from the US. Talossa-like "microstates" have been reported since the 1930's. There are many dozens of them. The following have come to our attention:*

(1) The oldest Microstate may be "Atlantis," formed on a group of islands off Ecuador in 1933. An "Atlantian" was once caught crossing the US border in Texas using an Atlantis passport.

(2) Created c. 1955, the Republic of Morac-Songhrati-Meads (a.k.a. "The Kingdom of Humanity") was founded by US businessman Morton Meads in the Spratly Islands, some fly-specks in the South China Sea (claimed by China, Vietnam and the Philippines). Meads is a descendant of the British sailor who discovered the islands in the 1870's. Meads has attempted to sue the United States for \$25 billion in "damages" for "sabotage" and other crimes. The national anthem is Beethoven's Fifth Symphony, and its national flag is yellow and black with two figs in a white star.

(3) An "island nation" the size of a baseball diamond was created in 1966 by "Prince" Roy Bates, an English tax evader, who commandeered a World War II radar platform in the North Sea which he and his wife renamed Sealand. Bates once warded off British customs craft by firing a rifle over their bows.

(4) On 21 April 1970, Leonard George Casely declared himself "Prince Leonard" and seceded his 18,500 acre farm from Western Australia, calling it the Hutt River Province Principality. Hutt River has a population of 35, issues its own postage stamps, and draws tourists. It has issued a 52-page booklet about itself; a copy of this may be found in the Talossan national archives. The Kingdom of Talossa, in October of 1984, attempted to establish diplomatic relations with Hutt River, but no reply was received.

(5) In 1970, eight Americans led by Ed Welles, of Maine, declared themselves sovereigns over "Oceanus," a nation comprised of all the world's seas beyond national 3-mile limits. The Oceanus government planned to patrol their empire with PT boats and submarines. "Admiral" Welles rules his dominion from his 93-foot schooner. Oceanus claims to issue passports to stateless persons.

(6) The Republic of Minerva ("the Land of the Rising Atoll") was created by some Californians in 1972 on rocks near Tonga (in the South Pacific) that vanish at high tide. President Morris C. "Bud" Davis, caused a diplomatic incident with Tonga when he built a stone tower on one of the atolls and planted the Minervan flag—a torch on a blue field. The King of Tonga personally tore down the flag and read a declaration of sovereignty.



(7) In 1973, Leicester Hemingway declared Christmas Island, a 100-yard stretch of sand in the Bahamas, to be the Republic of Tierra del Mar, with himself as President. Its constitution is taken word for word from that of the United States.

(8) The Principality of Castellania was founded in 1974 by a group of disenchanted Austrians. Its location, somewhere in the South Pacific, is kept secret. According to one of its leaders, "Castellania is more a state of mind."

(9) On 1 April 1977, a small town on the Welsh-English border, became the independent Kingdom of Hay under the rulership of King Richard I (Richard Booth), the owner of the world's largest used-bookstore. A revolt against King Richard was launched in 1983 by Leon Morelli, a rival book dealer. A Milwaukee Journal story on Hay was reprinted in *Stetanneu* on 1 October 1984.

(10) The Kingdom of Talossa declared its independence from Milwaukee on 26 December 1979; its history is amply covered elsewhere in this book.

(11) The Glib Room Empire was founded by Gary Cone in September of 1980; see Maps 2.5 and 5.1. Its flag was a green field with the runic letter "G" in the canton; its anthem was "Waterloo," by Abba. It was located in Cone's bedroom, and also contained part of his basement. After the Cone Wars, humiliating conditions were set for Cone to enter the LOSS (see HKT 39) but he never joined. Glib Room and Talossa opened diplomatic relations on 17 January 1981, but the last reference to the 'Grand Owl' Cone in the Talossan press came on 23 January 1981. Cone resurfaced in late 1982 to sign a treaty officially ending the Cone Wars; he did so as head of state of 'The Confederation of One,' an apparent continuation of the Glib Room. This died some time before 1986. (See "Litheria," below.)

(12) John Jahn, a Milwaukee high-schooler of Nazi leanings, set up the "Kaiserliches Jahn Königreich" or "Imperial Jahn Empire" (KJK) on 25 November 1980. The KJK had a red, white and black flag whose design had Third Reich overtones and combined the letter "J" with a swastika. On 26 November 1980 the KJK signed a military and economic pact with Talossa and the Kingdom of Thord (see below) called the "League of Secessionist States" (LOSS) to promote World Singular Secession "and a world of 10,000,000,000 states." Talossa dropped out of the LOSS on 30 December 1980 and it was dissolved. On 7 January 1981, *Stetanneu* announced that Jahn's singular secession was "dead."

(13) The Kingdom of Thord was founded by John Carl Eiffier on 25 November 1980. It immediately joined the LOSS (see above). Its flag was a black-red horizontal bicolour with the head of a chicken in the centre. Eiffier's "Glorious Kingdom of Thord" soon went dormant but was revived on 29 March 1983. Its newspaper, "Zeitung," lasted a couple of issues; it ceased on 1 April 1983. A short Constitution (see HKT 83) made Eiffier absolute monarch. On 4 May 1983 *Stetanneu* reported that Thord and Talossa had opened relations and were discussing a "possible joint annexation of the Glib Room," but soon thereafter Thord collapsed for good. Eiffier became a Talossan citizen in 1985. The name "Thord" resurfaced in 1989 when Eiffier founded a "Thordian Progressive Party" to contest the Atatürk Province elections (see Map 4.2). Sometime after the death of Thord, John Eiffier donated the sole surviving two issues of the Thordian newspaper "Zeitung" to the

Talossan National Archives.

(14) Fira was founded by Frédéric Maugey—another Ben friend—in November 1981 at his home in Rueil-Malmaison, near Paris. First located behind "a door nobody has ever seen" in Maugey's bedroom, early Fira had a population of 111,000 ruled over by imaginary generals. Fira joined Talossa on 6 August 1982 in annexing small islands off the coast of France (see Map 3.6a) during King Robert's French visit. Major changes took place on 30 August 82: the country was formally relocated in Maugey's bedroom, and Maugey was named "President for Life" by the "Supreme Soviet of the People's Republic of Fira." A convoluted government flow-chart was issued on 22 October 1982. Fira and Talossa engaged in diplomatic entanglements in early 1983; a new LOSS treaty was signed on 14 January and a military alliance on 28 April—but Maugey, who had been granted Talossan citizenship, concentrated thereafter on Talossan politics and Fira folded.

(15) The existence of "Piotr," a nation created by Vincent Jacob (Frédéric Maugey's cousin) was revealed in a letter from Maugey dated 8 February 1983. The name of the country is "Peter" in Russian. No more from this secessionist state was ever heard.

(16) The Maori Kingdom of Tetiti was founded in 1985 by Michael Heatara, "King and Absolute Ruler" of these islands in the South Pacific some 500 miles from New Zealand. His Kingdom was founded to give New Zealand's Maori minority a sovereign homeland.

(17) New Talossan citizen Brook Gläfke called himself an exile from the "Jevolkianische Freistaat" or Yevolkian Free State, in a 17 June 1985 letter. His micronation was located on the Baltic Sea but was occupied by "Soviet and Polish Marxist-Leninist aggressors." A whole Yevolkian ethnic group, for Gläfke to belong to, was created. The "invasion" of Yevolkia, supposedly occurring in August of 1977, suppressed the Yevolkians' "Judeo-Christian welfare society." Nothing more was ever said of it.

(18) Gary Cone, inventor of the Glib Room, resurfaced on 12 August 1986 to announce that he had created a new nation in a rooming house in Maritimi Province, Talossa. Cone announced that he would have his new "Kingdom of Litheria" declare war on Talossa since Talossa was occupying his 'country.' In early September, Cone moved out of Talossa and announced there would be no war. Litheria disappeared.

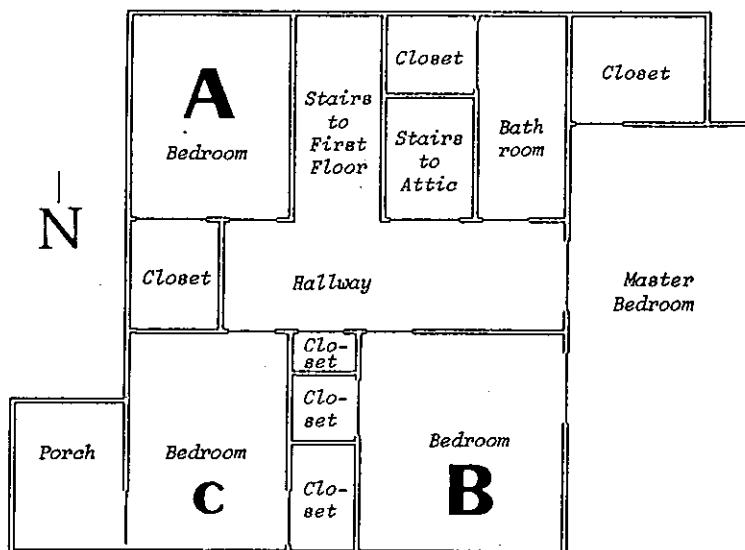
(19) The United Kingdom of Coralland appears in a letter to the US State Department dated 29 August 1986. Its location is probably in the South Pacific.

(20) A Free Nation of Abaco was created by King Mike Oliver, a real estate dealer from Carson City, Nevada, in the Bahamas (probably some time in the 1970's). The island of Abaco has an area of 700 square miles, and a population of 6,500 who refuse to recognise Oliver as their official King.

(21) Something called "The True Hug Nation" is mentioned in the State file; there is no information as to where or what it is.

(22) There is also a "Mosquito Shore and Nation," a supposed kingdom on the east coast of Nicaragua.

(23) On 7 July 1982 *Stetanneu* reported a story (from NBC News) that one of the Florida Keys had seceded from the USA and set itself up as an independent "Conch Republic." The microstate had its own flag and anthem. The secession was prompted by inconveniences imposed by US Border Patrol agents.



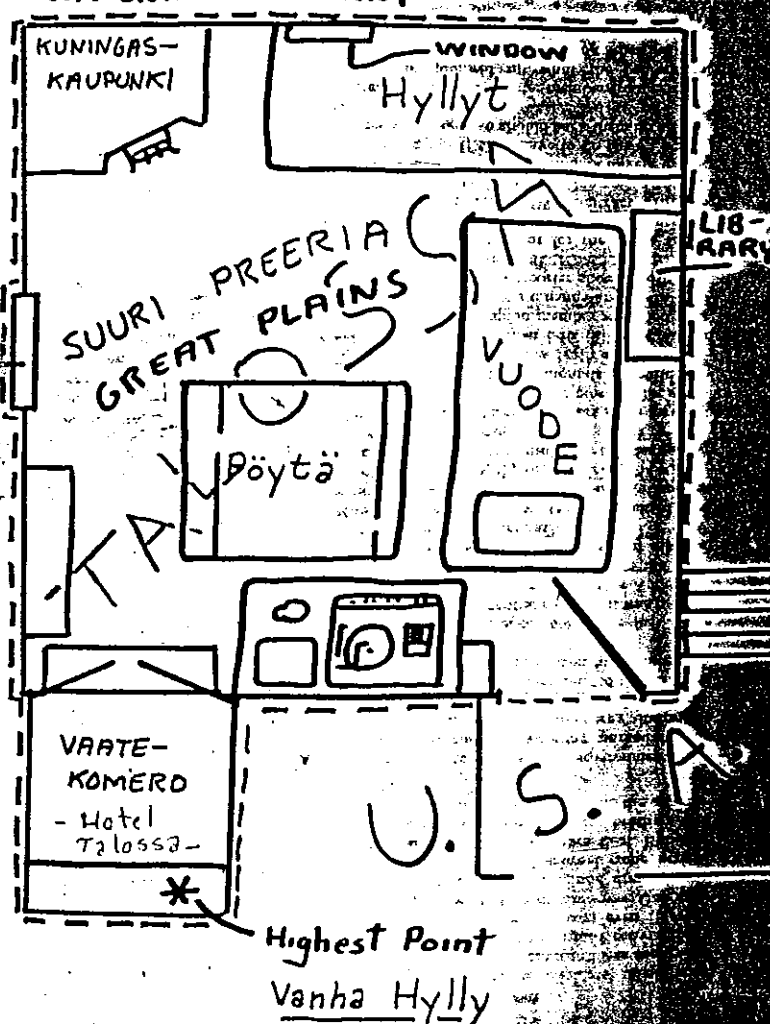
## 2.1 Talossa: "Inside the House"

One of the many American settlers who arrived in the territory wrested from the Potawatami was Dr. Harry L. Madison, who came in 1956 to teach psychology. He married a local girl, Jean Matters, who gave birth on 2 July 1965 to a son whose efforts would lead to a restoration of independent nationhood on the Talossan Peninsula.

The Madison family moved into their new house at 2963 N. Prospect Avenue in 1974. Young Robert Ben Madison, now nine years old and in fourth grade, settled in the bedroom marked 'A' at the northwest corner of the house. He would live there until the spring of 1981 when he moved into bedroom 'B'. (Bedroom 'C' was a guest bedroom and the object of later Talossan territorial designs; see Map 2.12.)

## Talossan Kartta

NATIONAL BOUNDARY



## 2.2 The Bedroom Kingdom, 1979-1980

Robert Ben Madison, now a 14-year-old high school sophomore at Riverside High School, motivated by a mixture of tourist nostalgia (he longed to revisit the Europe he had seen the previous spring), a lust for power (his extremist politics were ceaseless variations on totalitarianism) and a pursuit of parody, hit upon the idea of declaring his bedroom a sovereign nation. On or about Thursday, 13 December 1979, he first conceived of his "bedroom Kingdom." (HKT 28)

Its original planned name, "Kingdom of Selt-sam," from a German word meaning "silly," was replaced by "Talossa," a Finnish word meaning "inside the house," more à propos to the new country's situation. By December 26, 1979, the country had a flag, national anthem (Fleetwood Mac's "Tusk") and a two-article autocratic constitution, and was ready for independence.

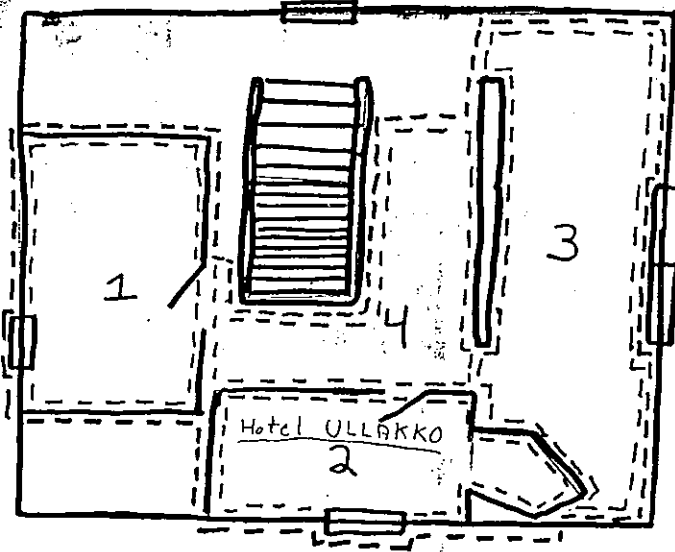
Before his father, aunt, uncle, sister, and cat—and Gary Cone, a friend from Riverside and the designated U.S. Ambassador to Talossa—Robert Ben Madison crowned himself à la Napoléon in the evening of 26 December 1979 and Talossa as a sovereign nation was born. Its secession was celebrated with champagne procured by the underage King's father. (HKT 30-31)

The bedroom Kingdom was initially split into three territorial subdivisions: Oslo (the capital, located on the King's desk), Ålesund (in the closet; named for another Norwegian town) and "Om-land," the rest of the country. A busy domestic political year (a Communist revolution and Royalist counter-coup, an Atatürkist nationalist putsch and a final restoration of the Monarchy) did nothing to change the map aspects of the country except change the capital, "Oslo," to "Benshehir" on 25 September 1980. It was changed to "Kungstad" (Swedish "King's Town") on 19 October. This became Finnish "Kuningaskaupunki" on 23 November. Two days later came a formal designation of "states" or provinces (see Map 2.4).

## 2.3 The Attic Colonies

### ULLAKKO COLONIES

1. Siirtokunta "Jennifer"
2. Siirtokunta "Kaksi"
3. Siirtokunta "Syy"
4. Siirtokunta "Eteinen"



Talossa's "Attic Colonies" are an interesting diversion from the goings-on in Ben's bedroom. In mid-1980 the King moved his bed to his attic "clubhouse" (#2 on this map). Sometime in the summer, Madison had formally annexed the "clubhouse" to Talossa. On 1 September, as Talossa's "Dark Ages" ended (HKT 34-5), the King called for his "Attic Colonies" to be reorganized and developed.

On 24 September 1980, as King Robert erected an Atatürkist nationalist authoritarian "republic" in Talossa, he declared the whole Attic "region" to be "completely under Talossan control," under the (Turkish) name of Oha-ti Arasi ("attic") Colony. When this oriental delusion ended with Madison's restoration as King on 8 October, control of the Attic Colonies was retained. The map at left was drawn on 25 November 1980 and shows the annexations divided into four "Siirtokuntas" (colonies). His sister's part-time attic room was named "Jennifer," his own "clubhouse" was called "Kaksi" (Finnish for "two," perhaps because it was the 2nd room annexed by Talossa). Colony #3 was called "Syy" ('Reason') and #4 "Eteinen" ('Hallway').

Madison moved his bed back into Talossa proper in the fall of 1980 or the winter of 1981. By mid-January of 1981, the King had tired of his "colonial" venture in his attic, and with the words "You are free," called up the stairs into the attic on 19 January 1981, Talossa officially got out of "the empire business" and returned to its room.

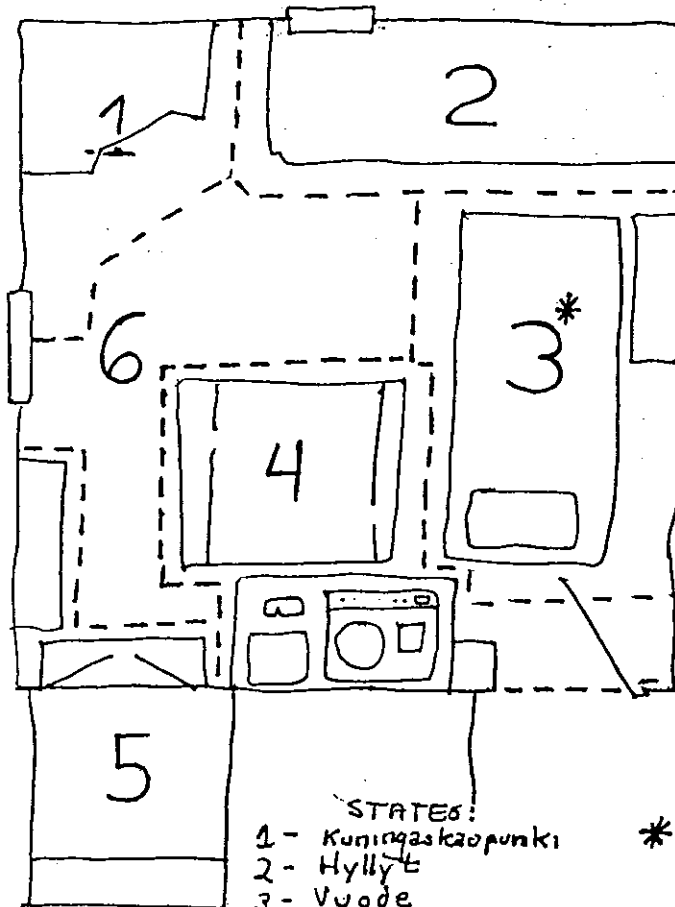
## 2.4 Internal Improvements

After the restoration of the Monarchy on 8 October 1980, King Robert I began an intensive programme of domestic development designed to boost Talossa's "realism" and self-image. The wartime month of November (see next map) was especially fruitful. After the resignation of US Ambassador Bob Murphy (who called the King "a fascist"), Talossa accepted the ambassadorship of John Jahn (whom the King called "a fascist") on 21 Nov 80. Jahn would be one of Talossa's most important participants a couple of years hence.

Talossa also embarked on heavy boosterism of its hitherto-theoretical founding ideology, "World Singular Secession." This zany concept, created to give the infant nation some philosophical justification for its own existence, called upon others to secede and create an entire world of one-person nations. Even while the events of the Cone Wars were going on, plus the secessions of Thord and the KJK (see map 26), Talossa pressed forward on the domestic policy front.

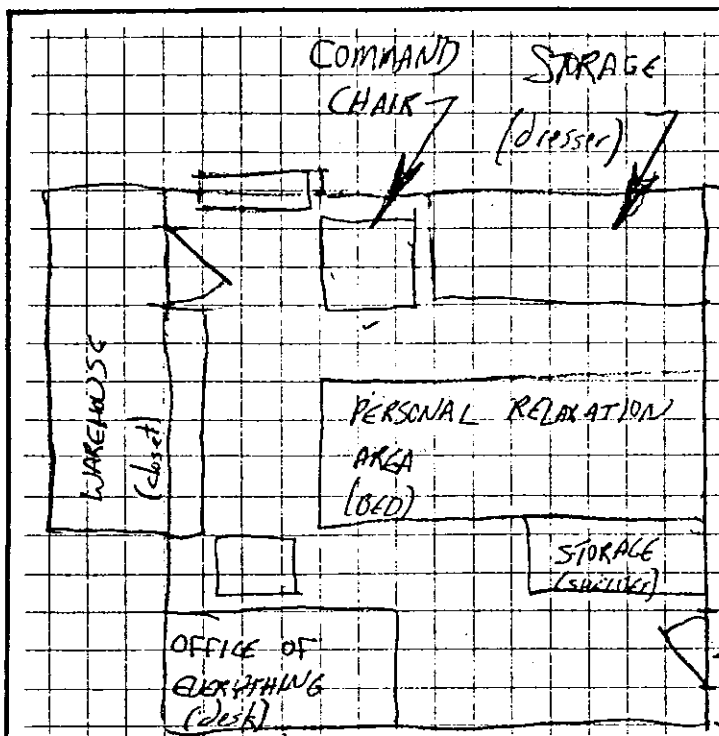
On 27 November 1980 the King divided Talossa into six "states," also—and soon exclusively—called "provinces." Vuode (the King's bed, already noted two days earlier as a distinct territorial subdivision) was recognised as the capital. This map was drawn on 28 November 1980.

The configuration of the King's furniture—and hence of its provinces—did not last long. In an effort to will away his legendary messy room, the King announced on 2 December 1980 that "the entire Talossan citizenry" was "mobilized" for "a massive civil effort" to fulfil what came to be called a "Talossan Land Reclamation Programme" (TLRP), in order to clean out all the paper and trash from the national territory (see map 27).



- STATES:
- 1 - Kuningaskööppunkki
  - 2 - Hyllyt
  - 3 - Vuode
  - 4 - Pöytät
  - 5 - Vaatekomero
  - 6 - SUURI PREERIA

\* Capitol



## 2.5 The Glib Room Empire

The second World Singular Secessionist state to be formed was Gary Cone's "Glib Room Empire" (HKT 37). It was apparently established in September of 1980, in Gary Cone's bedroom at 2854 N. Cramer. This map was drawn by Cone himself—the micronation's "Grand Owl"—around 1 December 1982, on the occasion of the Talossan-Glib Room peace treaty.

The Cone Wars began unofficially on 29 October 1980 when Cone, the ex-US Ambassador to Talossa who had attended Talossa's independence in 1979, and the King suffered a schism in their friendship at Riverside. Cone responded by throwing books at the King and tripping his sister outside Kenwood Methodist Church. That provoked the King on 18 November 1980 to declare war on the Glib Room.

The War ended on 25 November after the famous "Battle of the Garage" (HKT 38). Cone's mother compelled Cone to repair damage done to the King's garage. In 1982, Cone and Madison formally signed a Peace Treaty (still in the RT Archives) blaming the war on Cone. As late as August 1986 (TNN 121) Cone was reported to have a bedroom empire of his own though his house had long since been annexed by Talossa. What became of it is uncertain.

## 2.6 Talossa's Heartland

While a few philosophical malcontents may yet contest the notion, to most Talossans it is undeniable that the Kingdom of Talossa is "territorial": that the RT is intrinsically linked to a specific "heartland" on the East Side of the Milwaukee River. This map illustrates some of the historic locations now forming part of the Kingdom.

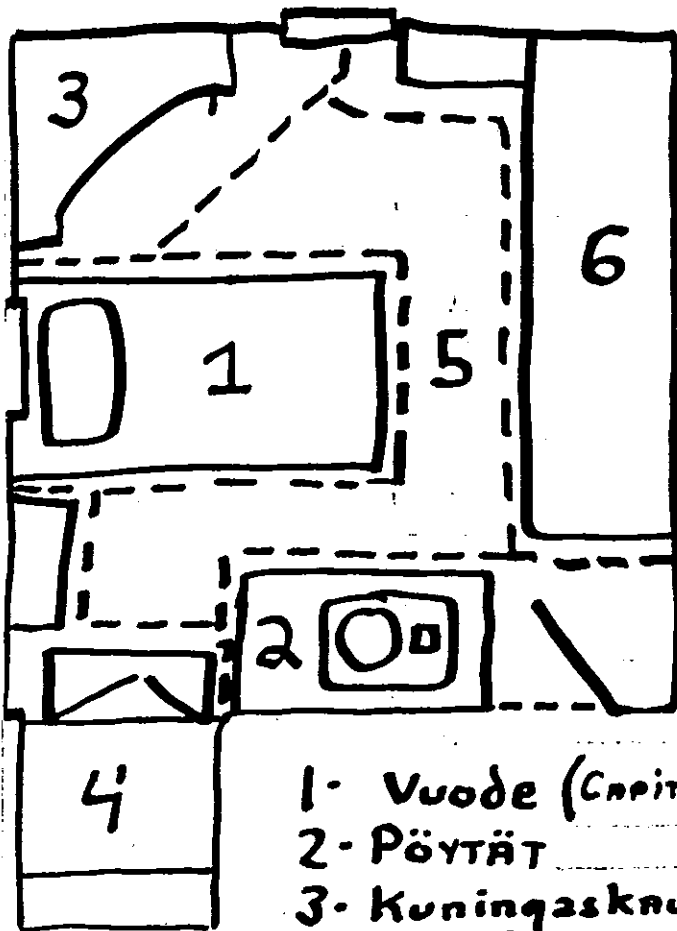
While Ben's house (now Vuode Palace) was the focus of early Talossa in its bedroom phase, Ben Madison's friendships at Riverside High School and later, the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee (bordered in black) led to the grounding of a multisided Talossan experience involving persons from all over—and beyond—the "heartland."

As will be seen in subsequent maps, the Talossan "heartland" was gradually annexed into the Kingdom from the spring of 1982 to the winter of 1983. Today this "heartland" is split up among four Talossan provinces: Vuode, Atatürk, Mussolini and Bradford. The whole region is steeped in Talossan history and is "home" to Talossans no matter where they might live.

Another important note to make on this map: lying off the left edge of the map are two abortive World Singular Secessionist states: The Imperial Jahn Empire (KJK, or "Kaiserliches Jahn Königreich") and the Kingdom of Thord. Both were established in late November 1980 and joined Talossa in warring against the Glib Room. John Jahn's KJK was reported defunct in January, 1981, while John Eiffler's Thord was active as late as the spring of 1983 (After Thord's collapse its meagre records were donated by Eiffler—now a Talossan citizen, as is Jahn—to the Talossan national archives.)



# TALOSSA: MAPEU POLITICALEU



- 1- Vuode (CAPITALEU)
- 2- Pöytät
- 3- Kuningaskaupunki
- 4- Vaatekomero
- 5- Suuri Preeria
- 6- Hyllyt

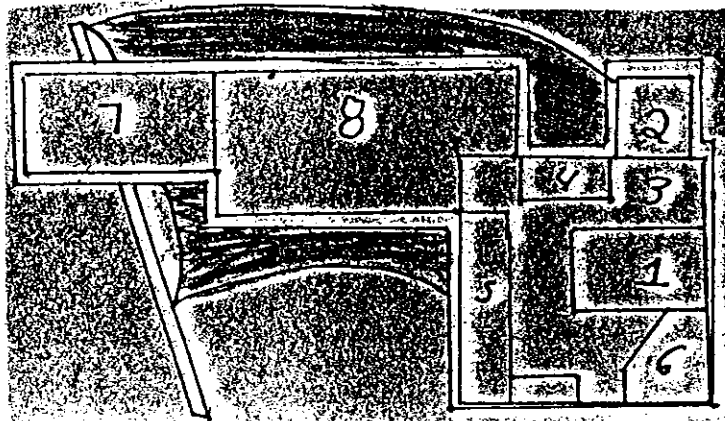
## 2.7 The Road to Nationhood

With much physical and mental exertion King Robert completed his Talossan Land Reclamation Programme on 12 December 1980—a remarkable fact in itself if you consider it took him ten days just to clean out his room. The furniture which had to be moved out in order to complete the TLRP was moved back in, and rearranged. The map at left was drawn on 12 December 1980 and illustrates the new configuration of Talossa's six Provinces.

This map is remarkable for a much more important and long-lasting reason, however. Its title, "Mapeu Politicaleu," is written in the Talossan language. First announced on 11 November 1980, the Talossan language (el gihetg Talossán) evolved out of an English/Spanish fusion with heavy doses of French, Swedish, and various Romance and Balkan languages. It became an indispensable part of Talossan nationhood and has endured ever since. (The whole of Talossa's journalistic press converted to Talossan in mid-December and did not go back to English until June of 1981.)

December of 1980 also witnessed an event which the nation's founder himself found hard to believe: on 26 December 1980 the Kingdom of Talossa celebrated its first anniversary of sovereign nationhood. "Talossa," the national newspaper, reported on 26 December 1980 that King Robert made a speech, and dressed in his "garbeu militariu" in order to be photographed.

Talossa was entering a period in which its domestic politics would take a back seat to other elements of nationhood. The next few months would see the growing participation of what would come to be known as "non-Ben citizens" such as Dan Lorentz and Bob Murphy. These two, plus Harry Wozniak, Josh Macht, and Frédéric Maugey, would actually become Talossan citizens by the end of the summer of 1981, fundamentally reshaping Talossa's political process and nature—and eventually making silly the concept of a one-bedroom Kingdom.



## 2.8 Hallway Annexations

The crampedness—or perhaps the ludicrousness—of a bedroom Kingdom was weighing on King Robert I when he announced in Stettanneu on 18 March 1981 that Talossa was annexing the hallway outside its bedroom territory. This annexation, the King fancied, gave the Kingdom an elongated appearance that made it look more "real," sort of like Norway, he thought. The hallway was divided into two new provinces, but these were never named. A period of restlessness over borders had clearly begun.

## 2.9, 2.10, 2.11 New Rooms to Conquer

Way back on 2 March 1981, King Robert reported in Støtanneu that he was "negotiating with his father" to move from his old bedroom—the Kingdom of Talossa—into a new bedroom across the hall on the south end of the house. These negotiations finally reached fruition on 30 April 1981, when Ben's dad gave permission to move into the larger room. In banner headlines ("IVANDI" i.e. "Going!") Støtanneu announced the impending migration of the Talossan nation to greener pastures.

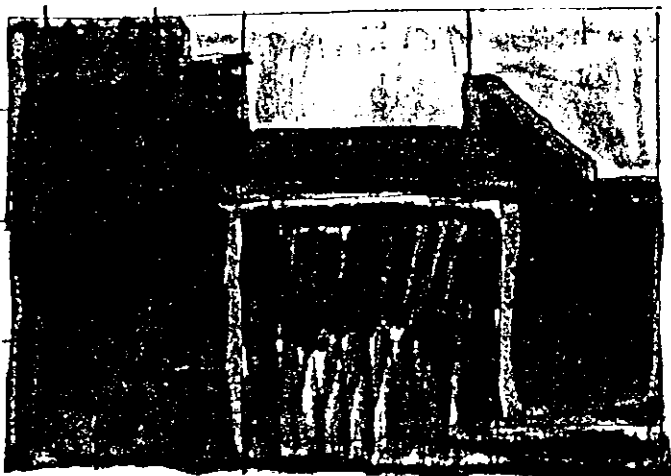
Originally, the King conceived of keeping his old room plus the new one, which (including the hallway between them) would have led to the three-room "Großtalossa" (Greater Talossa) pictured at left in a map from the 1 May 81 Støtanneu.

Moving of furniture, books, etc. from the old Talossa to the new Talossa began on 30 April. One of the first items transferred into the new territory was the King's stereo, and the first song played in the new room was "Me and I" by Abba, the current Talossan national anthem. The three-room "Großtalossa" plan began to fall apart in a day or so, when it was announced that the King's old room would serve as a guest bedroom for a foreign exchange student, Frédéric Maugey of suburban Paris, who would visit the King in the summer. By the 2nd of June the King had sufficiently moved into the new room to begin territorially subdividing it. Map 2.10, from the 2 June 1981 Støtanneu, shows four provinces: Vaatekomero (the closet), Valletta (Ben's bed and Talossa's new capital), Pulpeeti (the King's desks) and Suuri Preeria ("Great Plains," the remaining floor space). On 22 June, the King speculated about further territorial revision (map 2.11) into three proposed provinces: Viennice (1), Valletta (2) and 'Vancouver' (3). These changes were not officially made.

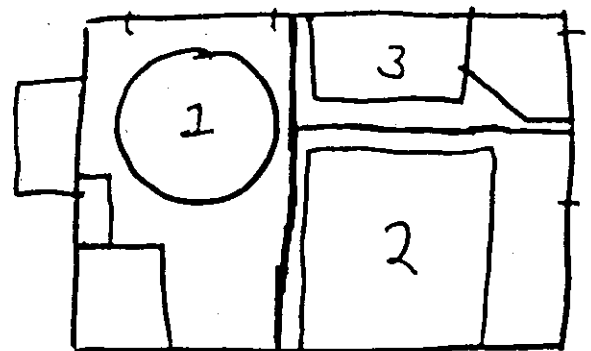
In the weeks that followed, Talossa began to unravel. On 6 June the King abandoned his publication of a Talossan language newspaper. The quality of Støtanneu declined markedly. The adolescent Monarch was passing into a girl-crazed phase which led him to believe that a character flaw like being King of a Kingdom in his bedroom was detrimental to an envisioned New Romantic Ben. On 2 July 1981 the King announced that "the most important development in Talossa's history" was about to occur; on 14 July he proclaimed "IT IS OVER." Talossa was dead.

A week and a day later, of course, Talossa was resurrected. Frédéric Maugey, the King's new European friend, showered Madison with compliments over the brilliance and potential of Talossa. In the midst of Talossa's so-called "Renaissance," the Kingdom's honorary citizens—Dan Lorentz chiefest among them—began clamouring for the King to be honest about the democratic elections he promised in a froth of nationalistic hyperbole. When the election was carried out (at the end of September) it took place at Dan's house, a more convenient meeting-place for Talossans than Ben's bedroom. The remainder of 1981 would concern itself with the Ben/Dan domestic political morality play, and a vast expense of time and effort on the Talossan language. But 1982 would bring with it radical revision of Talossa's territorial position and scope and actually put us "on the map" for real.

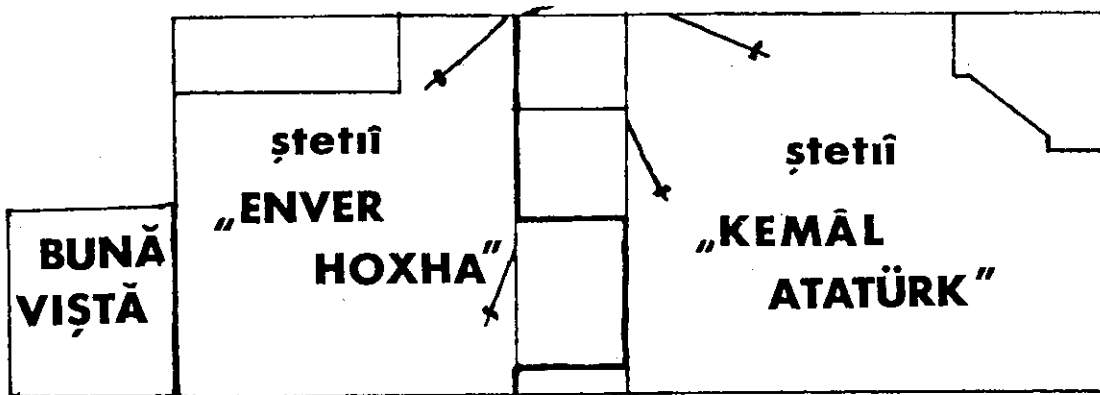
2.10



2.11



Tentative names  
June 7 '81



**VIENNIÇE**  
(Distritu  
Federal)

2.12  
Lebensraum  
Denied

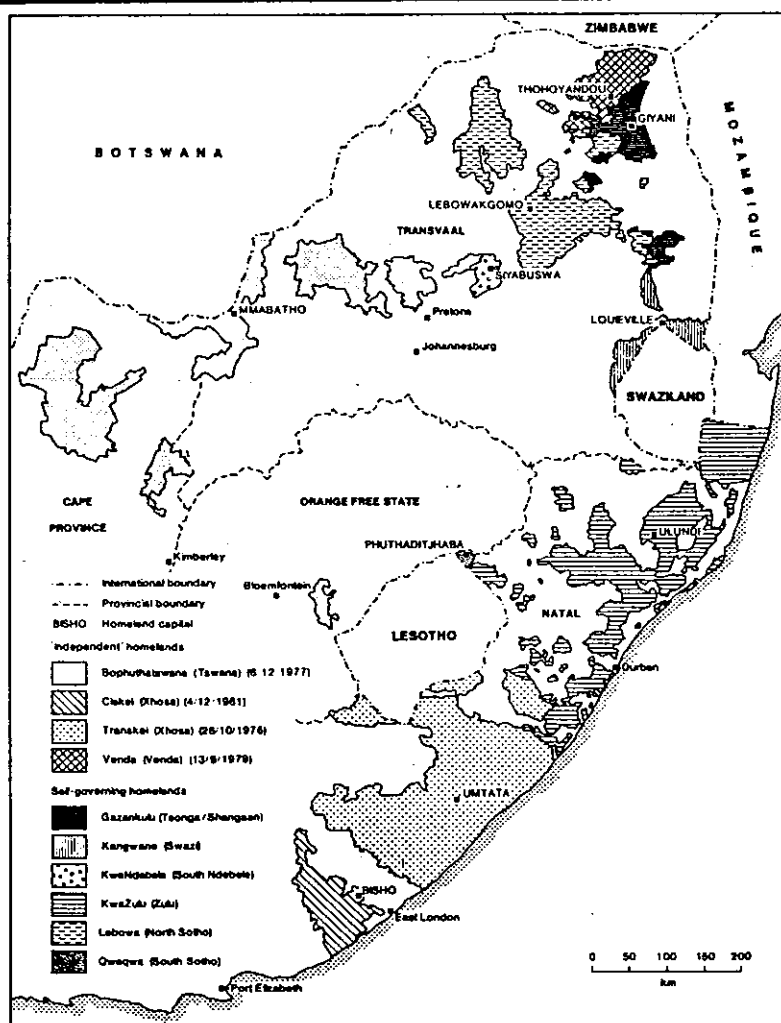
When Frédéric Maugey went back to France in August of 1981, the King's sister Jennifer began moving out of her old room ("C" on Map 2.1) into Ben's former room ("A"). This left room "C" vacant, and on 18 August 1981 King Robert announced his intent to annex Jennifer's ex-room and create a two-room "Grùlt Talossa" (Greater Talossa). The map is taken from the newspaper Ben Wu of that date, and shows the proposed division of the country into four "states," Vienniçe (the King's desk and capital), Kemâl Atatürk (his room), Enver Hoxha (the new room, named for Albania's xenophobic tyrant) and Bunâ Vischtâ ("Good View," the back porch). The King planned on Jennifer clearing out of the territory within a month, but it was not to be. By January 19, 1982, the Talossan Government was fuming over Jennifer's continued occupation of the disputed territory. "The formal date of annexation was a long time ago," noted "Unen," Støtanneu's temporary name during a fictitious 'military coup' staged by the King that winter (HKT 63); "The government is impatient." On Sunday, 14 March 1982, the last act of the Bedroom Kingdom began to play out. The proposed new territory, Støtanneu announced, "has been occupied by Jennifer [who] in order to further establish her claim, has moved heavy military equipment into the region, including a large set of weights. The whole internecine operation has apparently taken place with full consent of the King's father." Three days later King Robert would avenge this "outward affront" by grounding Talossa permanently on Milwaukee's East Side.

### 3.1 Bantustans

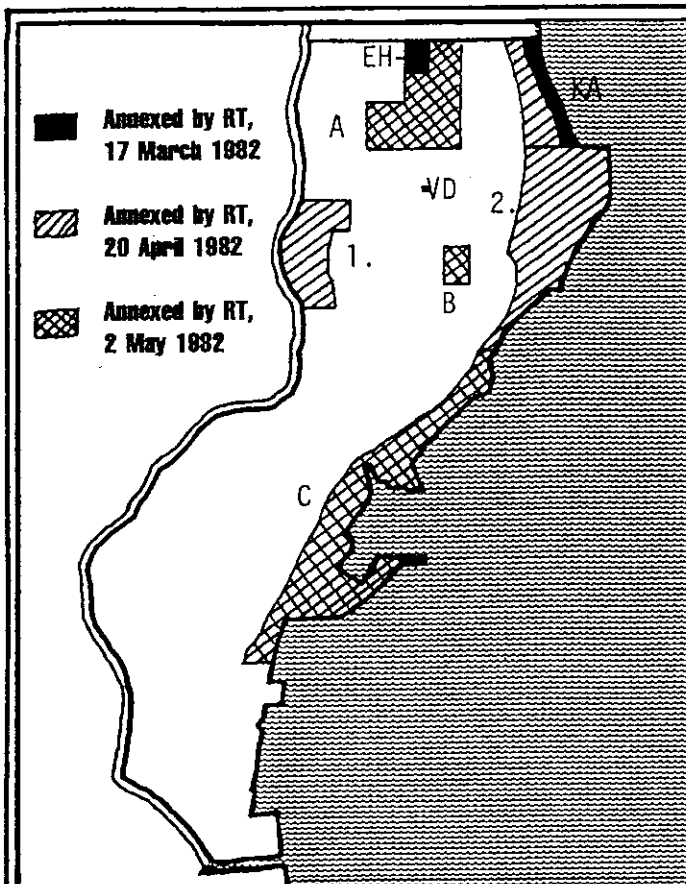
What the hell is this doing in here, right? Apartheid is important to the Kingdom of Talossa--and not just because we don't let the Cestoûrs vote. In early March or so of 1982, King Robert found himself reading books about South Africa for a paper he was doing for Mr Rand's world history class at Riverside High School. The young King was fascinated by South Africa's inhumanly zany policy of Black "homelands" or "Bantustans," semihabitable reservations scattered around South Africa (see map) and declared to be "independent countries."

One very influential book read by the King at that time was titled "Bophuthatswana at Independence," a work which the King called "immensely propagandistic." Published by the Bophuthatswana government, this book sang the praises of a newly "independent" Black homeland split into at least eight unconnected landlocked blocks of territory. As the King later confessed: "I thought of how farcical and ludicrous it was to set aside isolated patches of land and call it a country. Aha! I said. Since Talossa is farcical and ludicrous too, why not imitate South Africa's Bantustans and create a far-flung Talossa? Brilliant, I said." (Støtanneu, 2 May 82)

To that end, King Robert announced on 17 March 1982 that he had signed the "Talossan Cheap Glory Act" and that Talossa had formally annexed from the United States the remainder of his house (renamed "Vuode Province") and two unconnected bits of uninhabited territory: B.A. (e.g. 'Bare Ass') Beach (renamed "Kemâl Atatürk State"; see Maps 2.6 and 3.2) and Downer Woods (or the 'Enver Hoxha Rabbit Reserve,' renamed "Enver Hoxha State"; see map 3.4).





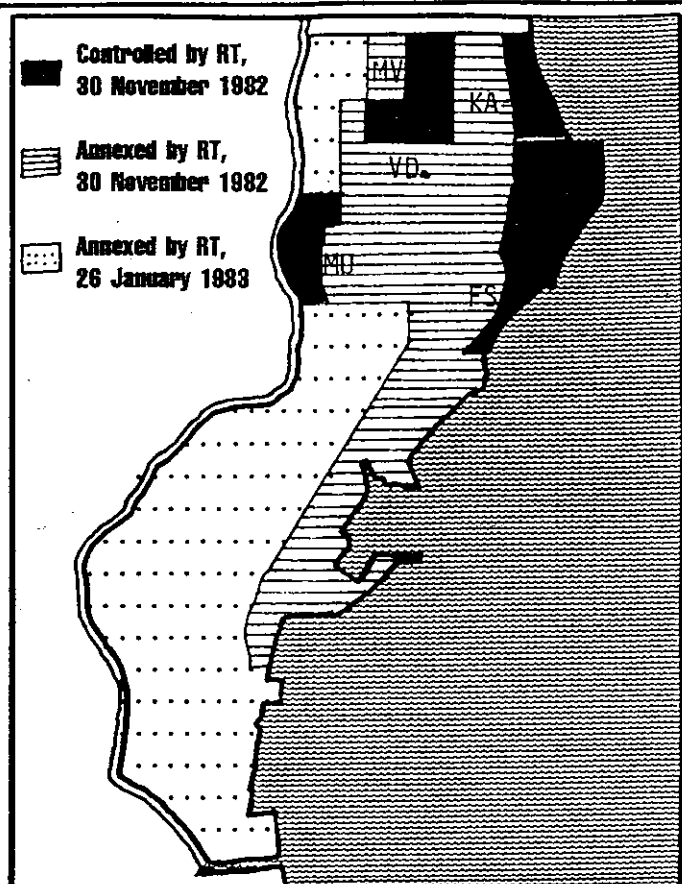


3.2 Cheap Glory!

Once King Robert had dreamt up the concept of "sprinkling" Talossa across a wide swath of Milwaukee, he proceeded gingerly. The first annexations (marked on this map in black) conducted on 17 March 1982 consisted of Vuode Province (VD, his house), Enver Hoxha State (EH, Downer Woods) and Kemâl Atatürk State (KA, B.A. Beach). Except for Vuode (population: 3) all were uninhabited. What Talossa would do with large numbers of non-Talossan "natives" was a problem King Robert didn't want to face. (Might have to make Bantustans for them!)

The King's reticence lasted a month. On 18 April 82, Stötanneu warned a new slew of impending annexations, including part of Antarctica (see Map 3.7) and "Benito Mussolini High School," i.e. Riverside. Talossa's next step, however, was not unilateral. On Tuesday, 20 April King Robert I met at "Mussolini" High with fellow-student Antonio Riley, who for the past year had been US Ambassador to Talossa. (He is now a Wisconsin State Assemblyman.) The two signed a "Treaty of Milwaukee" handing over not only Vuode, Atatürk and Hoxha provinces, but more terra firma as well: Riverside High School (1), Lake Park (2) and a westward extension to Kemâl Atatürk. The RT's opposition leader, Dan Lorentz, condemned the Treaty and said Talossa was going into "ludicrous spasms of childishness." (Stötanneu 20 April 1982).

The new lands (shown in diagonal shading) only whetted the Royal appetite for cartographic glory. On 30 April the King schemed to make Talossa "59 territorial blocks strewn around Milwaukee and Alabama," where his uncle Shelby lived. On 2 May he declared Talossan annexation of the University (A), Downer Square (B), McKinley Marina (C) and Mitchell Field (off map; these annexations are marked in criss-cross shading). US Ambassador Riley denounced the annexations; the King denounced the US.



3.3 "Edgewood and the River"

The annexations of 2 May 1982--and the resulting diplomatic rupture with Ambassador Riley--began a bombastic and hopelessly confusing feeding flurry that lasted the rest of the year. By mid-May, the King announced (in a term paper on Talossa written for Mr Rand) that Talossa consisted of "some 30 blocks of land completely surrounded by the United States of America" with an area of 7 square miles and a population of "some 300 American settlers" in addition to six Talossans. On 6 June 1982 King Robert, who was spending more and more time at his father's office in the Temporary Building on the UWM campus (see map 3.4) declared UWM--renamed "Montevûdio"--to be the nation's capital.

Few of the lands seized in the spring and summer of 1982 were well-recorded. By 17 June the King, on holiday on the Gulf of Mexico, claimed that Talossa owned 20 blocks of land scattered from Milwaukee to Gulfport, Mississippi; some land had been ceded back to the USA.

The idea of Talossa lording it over Gulfport, Mississippi was too silly even for us. On 30 November 1982 King Robert tried to give Talossa "reasonably definable borders." The areas noted in black above (including "FS" for Férénca Szálasi State, named for a Hungarian Nazi) were traditional parts of the RT to which the horizontally shaded areas were added. These so-called "New Territories" followed street lines and attempted to encompass Talossa's East Side "heartland" within the bosom of the Kingdom. But the vision of a more "natural" border with the USA along the Milwaukee River beckoned, and on 26 January 1983 Talossa annexed the dotted areas shown above--bringing Talossa's borders to "Edgewood and the River," Edgewood being the street along the northern border. This simple, well-defined frontier has held ever since.



### 3.4 The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee in Talossan History

The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee (outlined in black on Map 2.6) has played a major rôle in Talossan history since the very beginning of the Kingdom in 1979. The Golda Meir Library saw the King's first research on independence, and it was here that the word "Talossa" ('inside the house' in Finnish) was first derived. UWM began to assume a greater rôle after September of 1982 when King Robert became a student there.

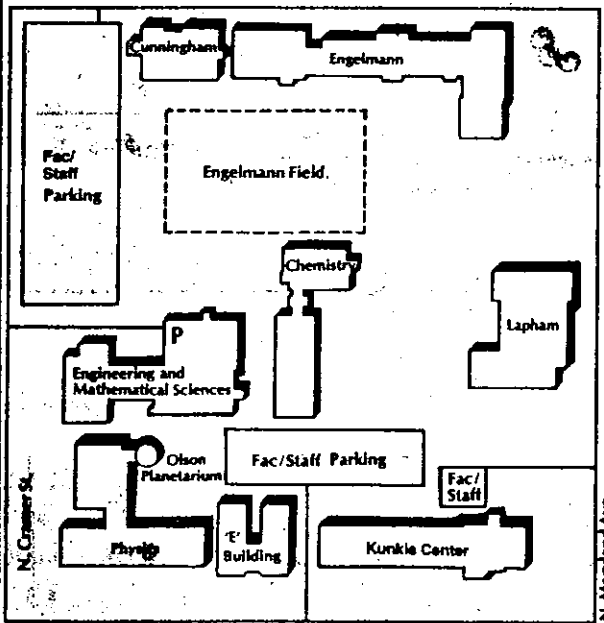
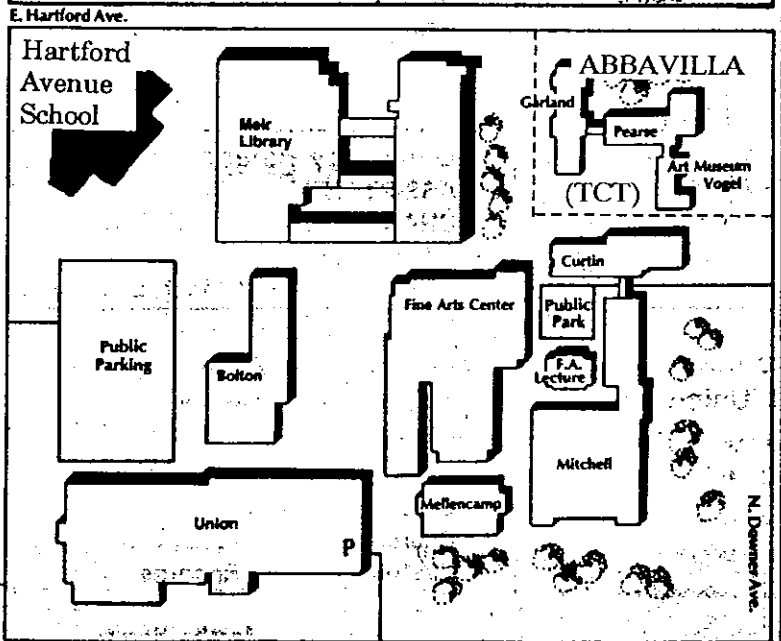
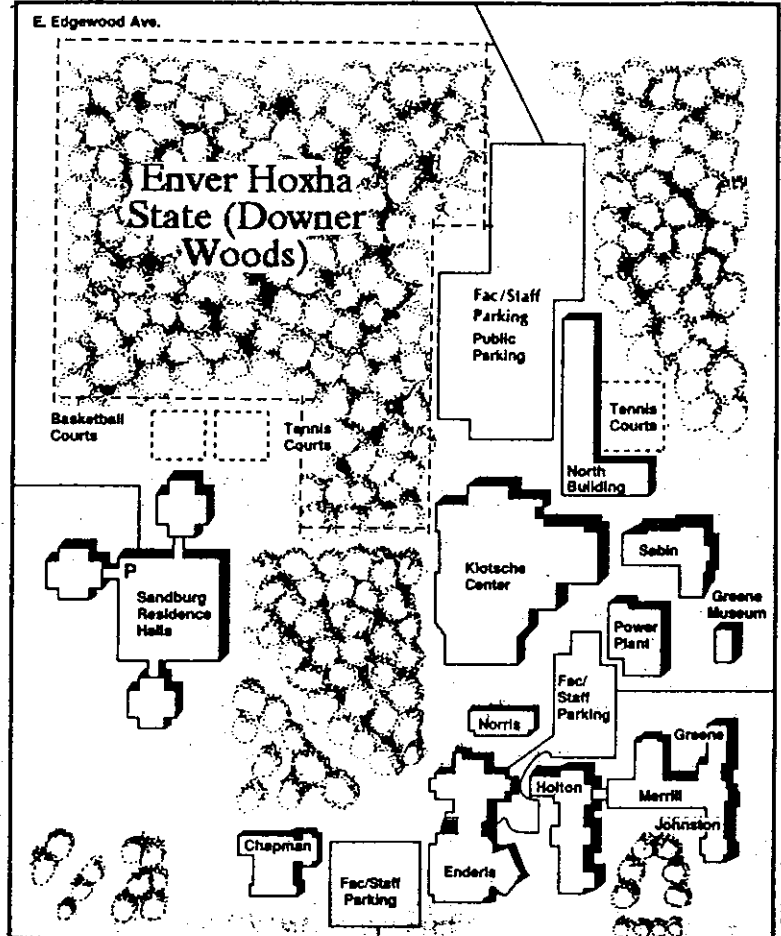
Talossa's territorial link with UWM began on 17 March 1982 with the annexation of "Enver Hoxha State," (Downer Woods, see map, and map 3.2). The whole campus was annexed on 2 May 1982 under this name. The King's father is a psychology professor at UWM and the King's hanging out at his dad's office led to the office becoming our de facto "capital." On 6 June 1982 the "Temporary Building" (now the "North Building," 2 inches down the right side of the map) became "Montevûdio" ("Video game mountain") the nation's capital; this name supplanted "Enver Hoxha." It was in turn renamed Abbavilla (in honour of the Swedish pop group) on 28 June 1983.

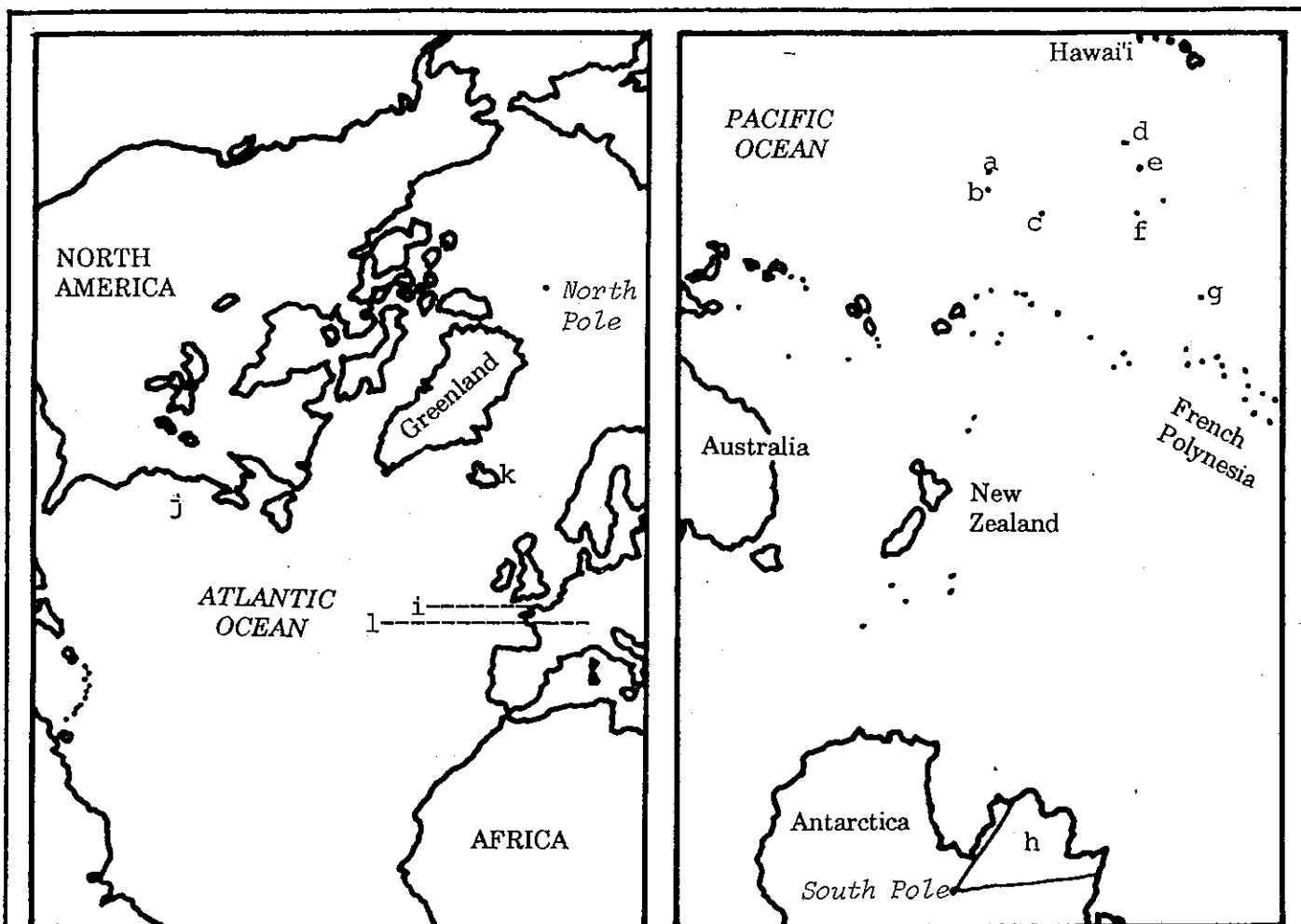
The capital remained in Abbavilla until the summer of 1985, when the Psychology Department (and Ben's dad's office) moved to Garland Hall, at the corner of Downer and Hartford. Back on 9 December 1984 the area surrounded by Hartford, Maryland, Kenwood and Downer was annexed to Vuode Province (see Map 3.10) and Vuode was declared the future capital. However, on 24 July 1985 the area around Garland (shown with a dotted line) was declared "Talossan Capital Territory" and the rest of UWM was given back to Atatürk Province. The name of the new capital was up in the air till 17 October 1985 when tradition prevailed and it was named Abbavilla.

The Talossan Capital Territory was abolished by the Cosâ in July, 1991 and now Abbavilla is part of Atatürk Province.

Although "Enver Hoxha State" no longer exists (its original area, Downer Woods, was expanded to cover the whole campus in May, 1982, and later renamed Montevûdio), the original Downer Woods Area is unofficially designated the "Enver Hoxha Rabbit Reserve" as it is a breeding-ground for rabbits.

The large black object at the corner of Hartford and Maryland is Hartford Avenue School, where King Robert I, Dan Lorentz, and Harry Wozniak were grade-school pupils together in the 1970's.





### 3.5 A Place in the Sun: Talossa's Global Empire

Despite its size and lack of armed forces (excluding one "unarmed gunboat," the VSM Panache), Talossa has pursued flagrantly imperialistic foreign policies since 1982. (This does not include Talossa's nominally Atatürkist UTD period in late 1980 when Talossa momentarily "annexed" Downer Woods, Portugal, and the entire continent of Antarctica—as well as his attic; see Map 2.3.) Talossa's overseas claims since 1982 have comprised:

● **A-G, PACIFIC ISLANDS:** The Pacific Island Colonies (A=Howland, B=Baker, C=Enderbury, D=Kingman Reef, E=Palmyra, F=Jarvis, G=Vostock) are seven uninhabited specks south of Hawaii, spread in a swath some 2,800 km wide. Claimed by the Republic of Kiribati, the USA, and the UK, our interest began in early 1982 when Dan Lorentz and other Talossans fantasised about setting up a sovereign nation on Howland Island called "Onis Kalbold." Nothing came of this, but Talossa annexed the islands on 19 April 82. The next day, US Ambassador Antonio Riley recognised Talossa's claims, and the King renamed some of the islands after the musicians from Abba. A plan was hatched in October 1986 to make them a "personal fiefdom of the King" as a "Commonwealth of Guano-via" but this was soon dropped. In September 1987 the Cosâ voted to abandon all claim to the islands.

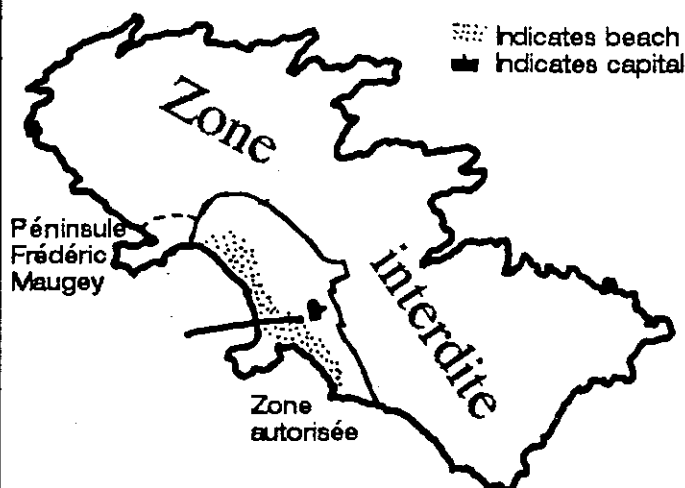
● **H, PENGOPÄTS ANTARCTIC TERRITORY:** Talossa declared this unclaimed-by-any-other-nation chunk of Antarctica a Talossan colony on 19 April 1982. Nestled between the Chilean and New Zealand claims, it is about the size of France. Pengopäts (i.e. "Penguin Country") remained vague and undefined till the Ministry of Colonies mapped and defined its borders on 10 October 1984. On 27 June 1985 it was made a "Territory." In October 1985 a flag was adopted (see *Flags of the Kingdom of Talossa*, p. 17) but this was replaced by Wes Erni's "flaming penguin" flag in July, 1986; Erni became the Territorial Governor that month and still holds the position.

● **I, CEZEMBRE AND THE NEW FALKLANDS:** [See Maps 3.6 and 5.3]

● **J, ELLIS ISLAND:** Talossa's claims to Ellis Island were launched when the King toured the famous island in New York Harbour on 30 August 1983. On 1 August 1986 the Cosâ unanimously voted to give it back to the USA.

● **K, ICELAND:** This large island republic in the North Atlantic was the object of Royal wistfulness ever since his first visit there in early 1979. On 31 August 1983, during a visit there, the King of Talossa formally annexed Iceland and named John Jahn its "Minister-President." The connexion with Iceland always seemed ludicrous, and in April of 1985 RT voters voted by a two-to-one margin to grant it independence. This was done on 10 May 1985.

● **L, SCHILTACH:** The King visited this tiny Black Forest town in early 1979. On a return visit to his host family, the Nagers, on 6 September 1983, the King annexed Schiltach ("and its hinterland") with its population of 4,000. The landlocked colony was abandoned after an April, 1985 referendum (see "Iceland") and it was given back to West Germany on 10 May 1985.



### 3.6 La Cité franche de Cézembre

The small island of Cézembre, off the coast of the city of St. Malo, in Brittany, France, was annexed as a Talossan colony on 17 August 1982. For location, and the details of its annexation, invasion by France, and partial Talossan reconquest, see Map 5.3. This map does not show several tiny islets and rocks.

**NAME:** Cité franche de Cézembre (Free City)

**DIMENSIONS:** 200 x 700 metres

**LOCATION:** 4 km NW of St. Malo, France

**MOTTO:** Liberté, Dignité, Hilarité

**ANTHEM:** (none)

**OFFICIAL LANGUAGE:** French

**POPULATION:** 4 (Frédéric Maugey, Patrick Matter, Vincent & Guillaume Jacob). All lost their RT citizenship in February 1994 by action of the Cosâ due to inactivity. On 27 October 1994 the Governor of Cézembre declared their Free City citizenship to still be in force; none has been heard from since 1991.

**RELIGION:** Roman Catholic

**NATIONAL DRINK:** Muscadet (white wine)

**FORM OF GOVERNMENT:** Ruled by a Governor (Robert Madison) appointed by Talossa. Constitution of 6 July 1991 suspended by order of the Governor on 23 December 1992. In March 1994 the Cosâ placed the island under the "supreme directional control" of the Governor.

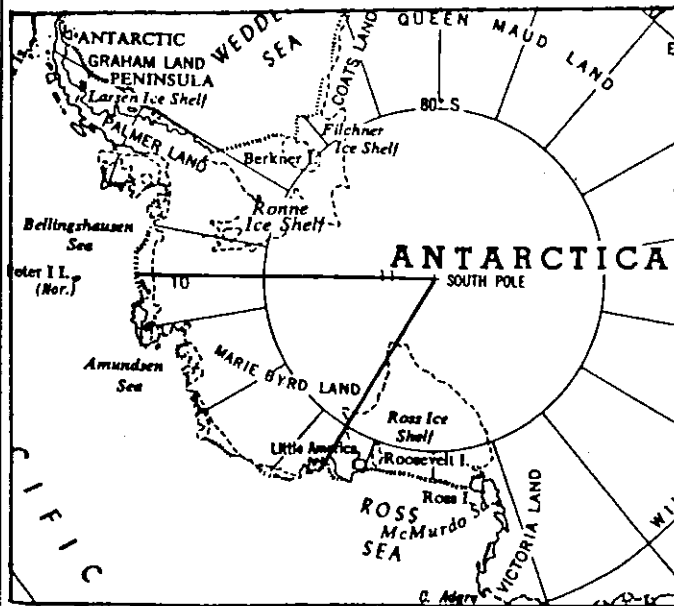
**CAPITAL:** Repaire-des-Corsaires

**POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS:** Territory occupied by France in 1984 constitutes the *Zone interdite* ("Forbidden Zone"); the free areas are the *Zone autorisée* ("Authorized Zone"). A portion of the *Zone interdite* was liberated by the RT on 2 July 1986.

**HISTORY:** St. Brendan founded a monastery on Cézembre c. 524; abandoned after the 16th Century. Vauban fortified the island in 1696 but the forts are in ruins. German occupation troops surrendered 2 Sep-

tember 1944 after Allied bombardment. King Robert I and Frédéric Maugey visited the island on 17 August 1982 and the King nailed an annexation notice to the wall of an old German fort. French invasion occurred in 1984. Maugey and the King toured the unoccupied region of the island on 2 July 1986.

**DEPENDENCIES:** The New Falklands are some rocks near the Plage de la Rochebonne in St. Malo which separate from the mainland at high tide. They are only a couple of square metres in size. They were officially annexed by Talossa on 5 August 1982 and later came under Cézembre's jurisdiction.



### 3.7 Pengöpäts Antarctic Territory

For Pengöpäts history, see the text for Map 3.5.

**NAME:** Pengöpäts Antarctic Territory

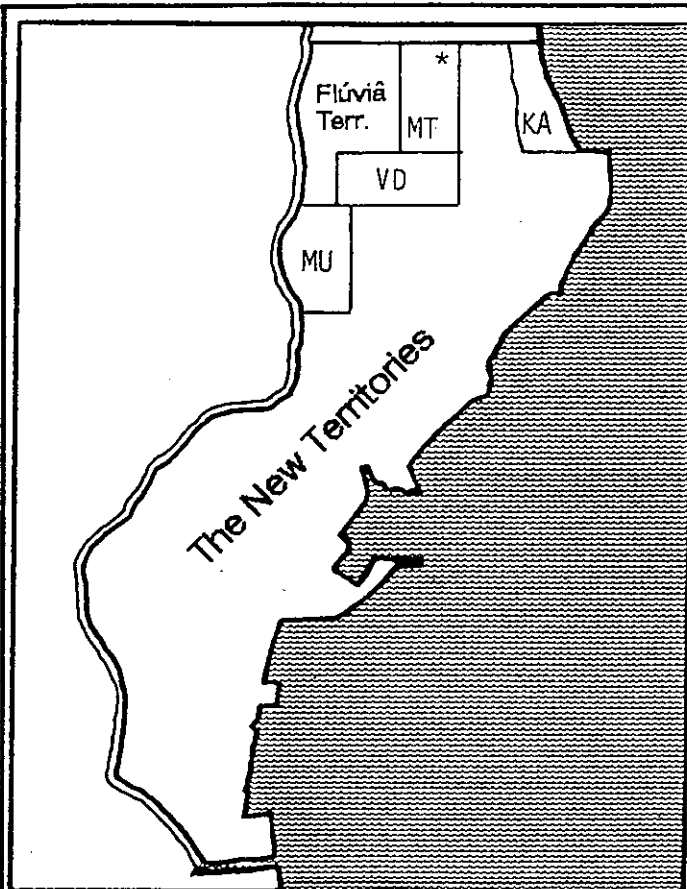
**AREA:** Estimated at 550,000 km<sup>2</sup>

**LOCATION:** Antarctica, between 150° and 90° West Longitude, north to 70° South Latitude (excluding islands not wholly within these bounds) between the Chilean and New Zealand claims. Region never claimed by any other nation. No challenge to RT's claim has been raised by any nation for over a decade.

**DESCRIPTION:** The country is covered in ice but there are a few exposed spots of land on Thurston Island, connected to the mainland by a glacier. Region sometimes called "Marie Byrd Land". Highest point is Mt Sidley, in the Executive Committee Range (4,181 metres)

**POPULATION:** Are you kidding? None

**GOVERNMENT:** Absolute rule by a Governor appointed from Talossa. Weston J. Erni has served as Governor of Pengöpäts since July, 1986.



### 3.8 Provincial Evolution

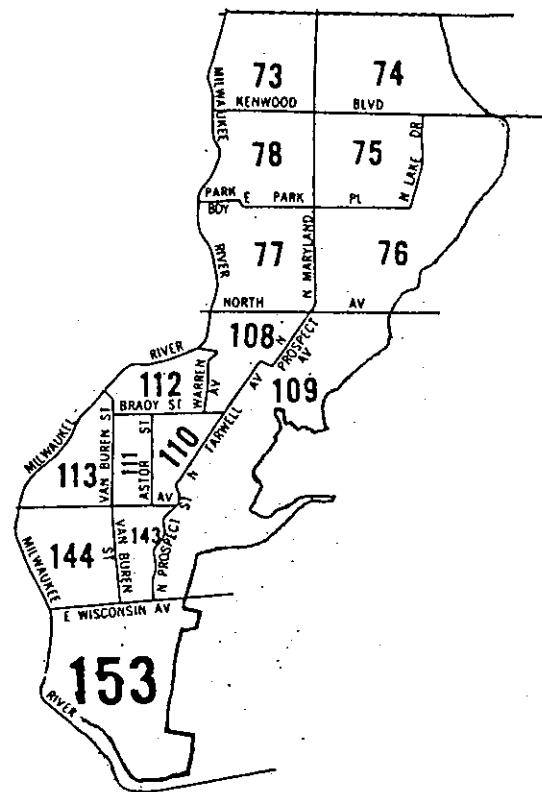
At some unknown date between 30 November 1982 and 1 April 1983, Férénca Szálasi Territory (a.k.a. Lake Park) was abolished and the area was incorporated into the vast "New Territories," probably due to its offensive Nazi name.

Sometime around 1 April 1983 the King directed a thorough restructuring of the country's four provinces. The Provinces had no official governments, and for what purpose they existed was unclear. The provincial reform of the spring of 1983 did not change much from the situation depicted in map 3.3. As noted above, Szálasi Territory was abolished. The other major change was a vast enlargement of Vuode Province. Heretofore consisting of the King's house alone, Vuode was enlarged to fill the rectangle of Downer, Locust, Bartlett and Kenwood streets. Mussolini Province was enlarged eastward to Oakland Avenue, while Montevûdio Province was shrunk, losing its lands west of Maryland Avenue.

The resulting provincial restructurement divided the enormous "New Territories" into two very unequal halves. The area in the northwest corner of the country was re-named "Flúviã Territory" (from the Talossan-language word for "river") while the huge remainder of the country retained the name "New Territories."

The map illustrates well the "heartland" dependency of Talossa, with all the "activity" clustered in the north and the rest of the country--vague, dark, unfamiliar--left in a nebulous territorial status.

The star at the top of the map marks the nation's capital. The capital was named Montevideo in 1982, but on 28 June 1983 it was renamed "Abbavilla" in honour of the King's beloved Swedish pop stars, who had lent several national anthems to the country over the years.



### 3.9 The Canton Plan

The provinces established c. 1 April 1983 (map 3.8) survived until November of 1984, when a radical redefinition and clarification of Talossan provinces occurred.

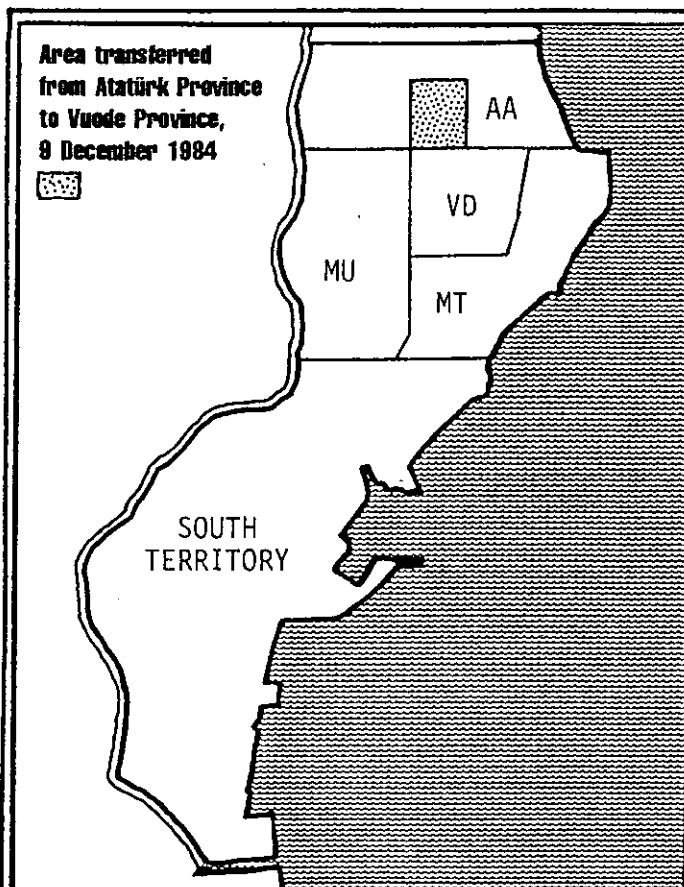
King Robert I was working on the first edition of his "History of the Kingdom of Talossa," and began examining United States Census records to determine what exactly the total "native" population of Talossa was. Madison noted that the entire territory of Talossa had been divided up, for US census purposes, into fifteen regions called "census tracts" as shown in the map above. (This map is reproduced from US Census publications.)

The census tracts provided Talossa with the opportunity not only to gauge its overall population, but the individual populations of census tracts themselves. These regions, the King mused, would form nifty provinces in which the Americans had already done all the statistical work. In mid-November, 1984, the King began compiling information on each tract from US Census materials. (The resulting study, by the way, revealed that Talossa contained some 40,000 natives, now called Cestoûrs.)

Feeling that "census tract" was an absurd name for these geographical divisions, the King began referring to them as "Cantons" in a sort of Swiss fashion. Provinces could be formed by promoting individual cantons to provincial status—or by clumping cantons together.

The King's "Canton Plan" was adopted on 30 November 1984 (see Map 3.10). The cantons themselves have no official status of any sort, but by tradition have formed the basis of Talossa's modern provinces. The cantonal system survived intact until 1992, when confrontational leftists began creating new "provinces" not contiguous with cantonal boundaries, purely to piss off statisticians.

Incidentally, this "Canton Plan" should not be confused with a later "Canton Plan" (see Map 3.12).



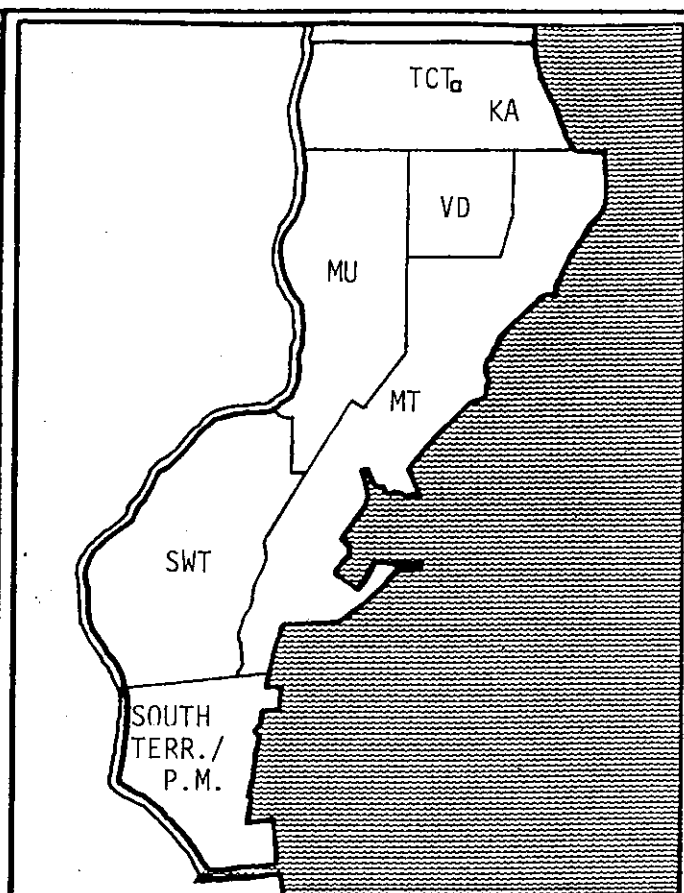
### 3.10 Towards Modern Provinces

On 30 November 1984 King Robert announced in Støtanneu that his "Canton Plan" was being formally adopted. The overall result (compared to Map 3.8) was not all that dramatic. Mussolini Province was enlarged to comprise Cantons 77 and 78, Vuode was shifted eastward to Canton 75, and Abbavilla (formerly Montevúdio) and Atatürk Provinces were fused into a single new province, called "Atatürk-és-Abbavilla" ('és' being the Talossan word for 'and'), forged out of cantons 73 and 74.

To complete the provincialisation of the Talossan Heartland, Canton 76 was raised to become a new "Maritimi" (i.e. 'maritime') Province. This left the area south of North Avenue--the remaining nine cantons--in territorial status. Sadly, the name "New Territories" was abandoned and replaced with a less quaint "South Territory" to cover the southern half of the country.

Almost immediately a minor shake-up occurred. The King's father was making preparations to move his office (where King Robert did most of his typing) from the Temporary Building to Garland Hall (see Map 3.4) on the UWM campus. Talossa's capital, Abbavilla, would thus be moving with him. Therefore, on 9 December 1984, the shaded quadrangle (bordered by Maryland, Kenwood, Hartford and Downer streets) was removed from Atatürk-és-Abbavilla Province and annexed to Vuode Province. The plan was to relocate the capital in Vuode; Abbavilla was formally abolished as a territorial sub-unit and Vuode became the legal capital of Talossa. (The force of tradition proved too strong in 1985 and Abbavilla was restored as the nation's capital; see next map.)

With its "Abbavilla" part removed, Atatürk-és-Abbavilla Province changed its name back to "Atatürk Province" and has kept that name ever since.



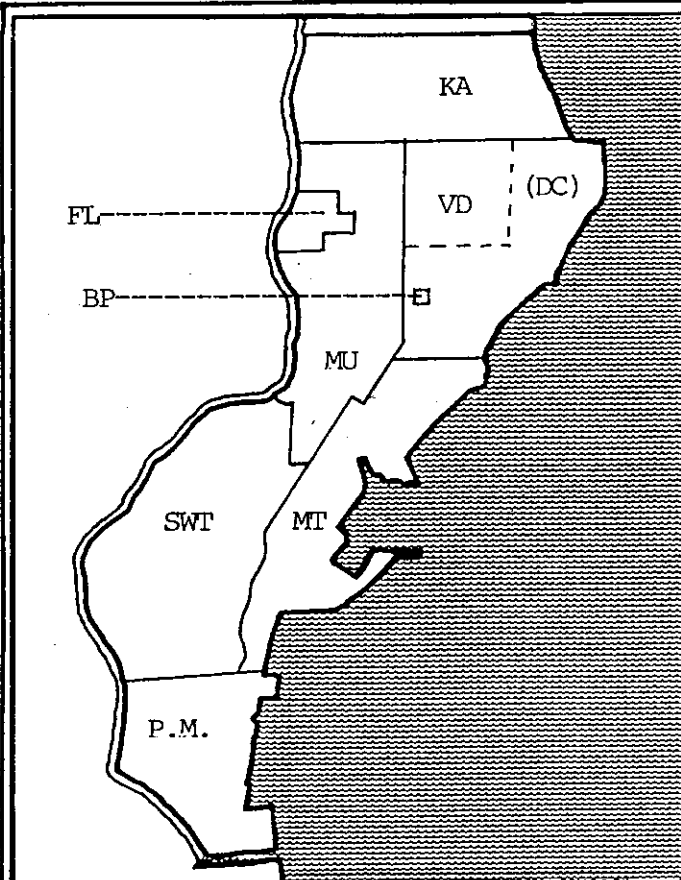
### 3.11 The Reforms of 1985

Three significant alterations in the Talossan map occurred in July/August of 1985, as Talossa--now rapidly evolving into a constitutional Monarchy--began decentralising its administrative structure. These provincial reforms are noteworthy in having been decided upon by an elected legislature--the Cosâ--rather than being imposed by the King as all previous territorial changes had been.

- On 24 July 1985 the government offices in and around Garland Hall (see Map 3.4) were separated from Vuode Province and renamed "Abbavilla," the traditional name for the nation's capital. A quadrangle of land around Garland Hall was set aside as a "Talossan Capital Territory" (sort of like the District of Columbia, only much, much smaller). The remainder of the land ceded to Vuode on 9 Dec 84 (see previous map) was returned to Atatürk Province.

- On 27 July 1985 South Territory was broken up. Canton 108 was annexed to Mussolini Province and Canton 109 was annexed to Maritimi Province. A new "South Territory" was created in Canton 153, south of Wisconsin Avenue; the remainder of the territory was reorganised as "The South-West Territories" (SWT).

- The newly-created South Territory (Canton 153) was placed under the control of citizen John A. Jahn, with the intention of making it his personal fantasy fiefdom. Jahn presented a plan to the Cosâ for the area's self-government under the name of "Pórt Mæxhestic" (i.e. "Majestic Harbour," abbreviated P.M. to avoid confusion with "PM" which means Prime Minister). The Cosâ approved this plan on 5 August 1985 and Pórt Mæxhestic became Talossa's first "confederate" (self-governing) province. It rapidly became an undemocratic Jahnarchy.



### 3.12 Changes since 1985

Talossa's provincial borders have been remarkably stable since the flurry of changes in mid-1985. Four changes in the political map have occurred since then; plus one which was proposed but never made it.

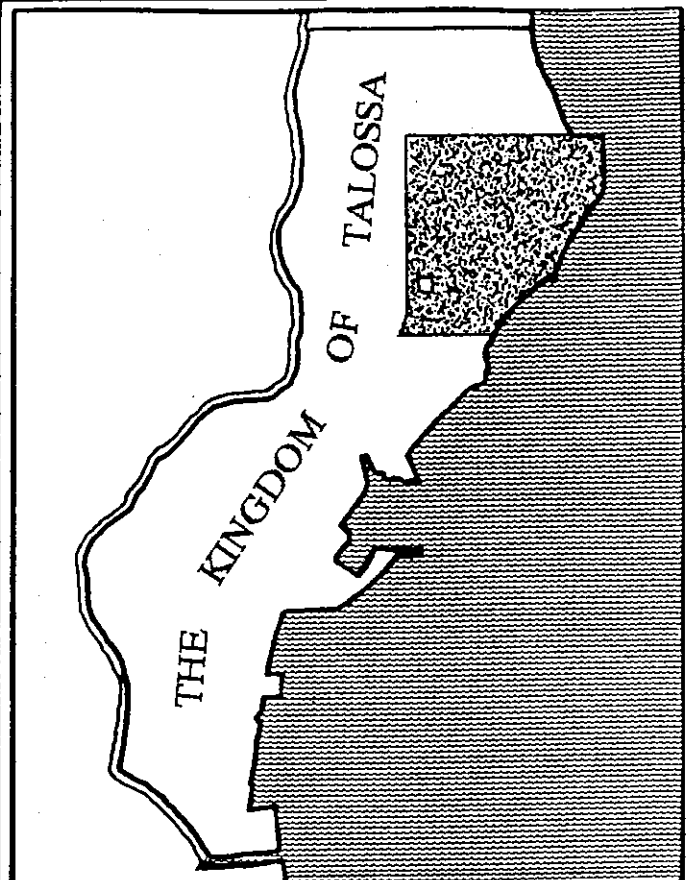
- In December 1987, the King proposed a major reform to abolish Provinces entirely and replace them with "Cantons" having nothing to do with the existing Cantons (see Map 3.9) but instead designed to lump politically compatible Talossans together in self-governing units. The plan was defeated by Leftist centralisers who have generally opposed all provincial autonomy.

- In February of 1991 the Cosà voted to detach "the Autonomous Region of Dün Cestoûr" (i.e. Canton 76; "DC" on our map) from Martiimi Province and place it in Vuode Province. The remainder of Martiimi retained the name Martiimi—Ironic if you look at map 3.10.

- The Talossan Capital Territory (see Map 3.4) surrounding the nation's capital, Abbavilla, was abolished by the Cosà in July 1991. Abbavilla, the capital, is now within the Province of Atatürk.

- By mutual consent of the "Bradfordians" and the Vuode Government, Vuode on 31 May 1992 ceded the tiny region now known as Bradford Province ("BP") to an association of left-wing flatmates headed by Dan Lorentz. The new Province was deliberately designed to be impossible to calculate its population, size, etc., as part of the Peculiarist attack on Talossan identity.

- A similar cutesy 'province' called "FLUNK" (Fabled Learning University of Neverending Knowledge; "FL" on the map) was created by the Cosà at Nick Kovac's behest in September, 1992. Like Bradford, it is not based on the cantonal principle.



### 3.13 The Vuode Secession Crisis

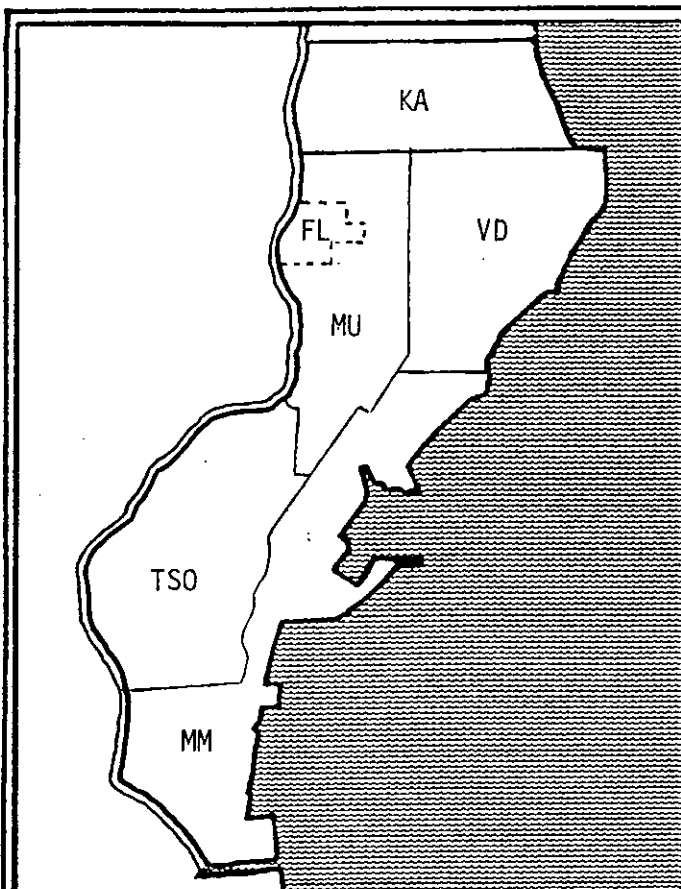
In August of 1992 a scandal-racked Leftist government under Tom Buffone and Dan Lorentz won power in Talossa. Robert Madison—still King of Talossa and also Premier of Vuode Province, self-governing since 1986—went ape over what he perceived as a growing "Peculiarist" cancer in Talossa. Peculiarism, the philosophy of Dan Lorentz, held that Talossa is not a country or country-like community, but rather a wacky, borderless plasmatic blobule utterly unlike anything else on earth.

In October of 1992 the King held a referendum on national identity to confirm his own "Derivatist" position even more firmly in the 1988 Constituziun. Because of Leftist intransigence and Peculiar plasmaticism, the referendum fell just short of the 2/3 majority needed for ratification.

The furious King and Premier immediately declared that Talossa had abandoned its heritage, and, to preserve that heritage, Madison's archconservative home province, Vuode, proclaimed its secession from Talossa!

Vuode maintained its philosophically pompous nationhood for its "Glorious 21 Days." Back in Talossa, Leftist hierarchs Buffone and Lorentz staged what Madison called a "coup d'état," proclaiming that Robert I was no longer King or even a Talossan citizen, and preparing to rule by decree in his absence. Both sides agreed to settle their differences in the Talossan Uppermost Cort (set up in 1987) to avert a full-size civil war.

The Cort ruled that Talossa and her laws were inherently "Derivatist," and that a "real country" identity was indeed central. Therefore the Vuodeans had nothing to bitch about and should submit to the lawfully elected Buffone Government. On 21 November 1992 they did just that and the Vuode Secession Crisis ended peacefully with King Robert's vision of Talossa vindicated.



### 3.14 The 1993-94 Tidying-up

With the return to power of the PC in the January 1993/XIV elections, the government began eliminating anomalous areas in violation of the law on "Cantons" of 30 November 1984 (Map 3.9). In March 1993 the Cosâ passed a Constitutional Amendment (RC4.3.93) to force all provinces to conform to canton boundaries. By PD 47 of Sene-schál John A. Jahn, dated 2 April 1993, any and all provinces (meaning Bradford Province exclusively) in violation of cantonal boundaries was "declared null and void." Vuode Province formally annexed Bradford Province on 15 April 1993 and the Leftist enclave was permanently expunged.

The Province of Pórt Maxhestic, which was spinning leaderlessly into oblivion under the Chvala-Smith régime, was itself annexed to John Jahn's Maritiimi Province by act of the July, 1993 Clark; effective 1 August 1993 the two provinces were fused into a new "Maritiimi-Maxhestic Province".

The leaders of FLUNK, Kovac and Worm, betrayed the PC before the October 1993 election, and after that PC landslide the new government's first act was to "debunk" FLUNK. The Cosâ in November 1993 voted 212-0 to return FLUNK to Mussolini Province. On 13 January 1994 Mussolini Province formally incorporated the ex-FLUNK (shown as FL on the map above) as "Primo de Rivera County", named for a Spanish Fascist leader.



RT history is constantly changing... What will the next maps look like?

La tgistôriâ del Regipäts Talossân constintamint se cambia... Qêť resemlarhent las proximâs cartâs?



## 4.1 Vuode Province

NAME: The United Provinces of Vuode and Dandenbourg ("Vuode Province" for short)  
AREA: 1.95 km<sup>2</sup> (including 'Bradford Province')  
POSTAL ABBREVIATION: VD  
MOTTO: *Hic Habitat Rex* ("The King Lives Here")  
ANTHEM: *'N Regeu Xhust/A King's Goodwill* (words by R. Madison; tune: Marseillaise)  
PROVINCE SINCE: 25 November 1980/I  
TALOSSAN POPULATION: 6  
TOTAL POPULATION: 6,442  
CAPITALS: Pontiac (exec.); The Pavilion (legis.)  
CONSTITUENT CANTONS: 75, 76  
HEAD OF GOV'T: Premier Wes Erni (PC)

### Historical Highlights

When Talossa was still in Ben's bedroom, Vuode Province was created on Ben's bed on 25 November 1980 and became the nation's capital two days later. "Vuode" (voo-OH-day) is the Finnish word for "bed". It is Talossa's oldest surviving Province, though it was apparently nonexistent between 2 June 1981 (see Map 2.10) and 17 March 1982.

When "Cheap Glory" began on 17 March 1982, the province created to contain the King's house and the surrounding yard was named Vuode Province in honour of the original capital. This new Vuode Province became the national capital until 6 June 1982 when it lost that honour to the UWM campus, then called "Montevûdio Province" (Map 3.4).

Vuode remained a tiny house-sized speck compared to the other growing provinces of the Kingdom until ca. 1 April 1983 (Map 3.8), when it was enlarged to cover all land between Downer, Locust, Bartlett and Kenwood. The core of the Province remained the same when on 30 November 1983 Vuode was restructured to be contiguous with Canton 75 (Maps 3.9 and 3.10).

On 9 December 1984, the shaded area on Map 3.10 (between Maryland, Kenwood, Hartford and Downer) was attached to Vuode, which again became the nation's capital. The area was ceded back to Atatürk on 24 July 1985 and Vuode lost capital status. The vast Canton 76 ("the Autonomous Region of Dûn Cestoûr") was annexed by Vuode from Maritiimi with the Cosâ's blessing on 1 March 1991, bringing Vuode to its present borders.

Between 31 May 1992 and 2 April 1993 the tiny territory of "Bradford" was separated from Vuode; See 4.2.

Vuode adopted a democratic constitution on 26

July 1985 and held its first democratic elections in December, 1985. The next month a coalition government dominated by Dan Lorentz and the Democratic Dandipratic Party took office. Lorentz tried to abolish the constitution, banned opposition parties, and forced Jahn's Talossan National Party to rename itself the "Homosexual Communist League." Royal mediation efforts were spurned, and Lorentz refused to promise to obey national law. He was forced to resign on 14 January 1986 and Harry Wozniak became Premier; Wozniak was thoroughly dominated by the King.

The King's Progressive Conservatives came to power in the August, 1986 elections and never left. Ben Madison became Premier, handily winning the elections of March, May, November and December 1987, and August 1988, January 1989, October 1990, April 1991, November 1992 and November 1994. Vuode was supervised by a Governor General appointed by the Prime Minister until the Governor General position was abolished in November, 1987. Since then Vuode has been totally self-governing.

During Talossa's "Peculiar Republic" (March-August 1987) Vuode threatened to secede from Talossa, but was beaten down by its radical Governor General, Bob Murphy (satirised in the Provincial Anthem, "A King's Goodwill", which dates from that time). Vuode did secede in 1992 (see Map 3.13) and after Vuode returned to Talossa, Madison resigned as Premier effective 16 January 1993. Wes Erni of the Progressive Conservatives has served as Premier since then, but Madison--as hereditary Viscount and head of the largest party in the States General (legislature)--retains the real power.

On 1 February 1994 the honor of being the nation's capital returned to Vuode Province with the Cosâ's approval of Electrabase, the King's office in Vuode Palace, as the capital of Talossa.

## 4.2 Bradford Province (Historic)

NAME: Bradford Province  
AREA: (unknown)  
POSTAL ABBREVIATION: BP  
MOTTO and ANTHEM: (none)  
PROVINCE FROM: 31 May 1992-2 April 1993  
TALOSSAN POPULATION: (none)  
TOTAL POPULATION: (none)  
CAPITAL: (none)  
CONSTITUENT CANTONS: (none)  
LAST HEAD OF GOV'T: Daniel R. Lorentz, head of Bradford Triumvirate (Lorentz, Harry Wozniak and Bob Murphy)



## Historical Highlights

Bradford Province no longer exists; its former territory is within Vuode Province (see 3.14).

The area called "Bradford Province" was a short-lived attempt by Leftists to create their own territorial unit within Talossa. The BP "quadrangle" (the block surrounded by Farwell, Webster, Prospect and Bradford) first became part of Talossa on 30 November 1982 (Map 3.3). It formed part of the "New Territories" till it was added to the old Maritiimi Province on 30 November 1984, and was annexed to Vuode Province in February, 1991 (Map 3.12).

By the spring of 1992 RT Leftists Dan Lorentz, Bob Murphy and Harry Wozniak had all moved into an apartment at the corner of Bradford and Farwell. In a letter dated 21 March 1992, this "Bradford Triumvirate" unilaterally seceded from Vuode Province and declared their apartment building, "at least", to be Bradford Province. The apparent reason was a chess tournament they wanted to hold; PM Jahn refused to give it national sponsorship, so they sought a province to give it provincial sponsorship.

Robert Madison, Premier of Vuode, refused to recognise the Bradford "secession". However, he sought to accomodate the Leftists' desire for a province, and tried to compromise. The Bradfordians refused to accept a province based on a canton, like all other provinces (Map 3.9) and held out for their single building. Madison said a province at least had to have street boundaries, and proposed the area that eventually became BP. While triumvir Murphy balked, Lorentz accepted and on 31 May 1992 the Vuode Government ceded the "Bradford Quadrangle" to the triumvirate.

The sole official acts of the Province were to create a minimalist constitution and to host the RT Chess Championship on 31 May 1992. Vuodeans Wes Erni and Nick Kovac battled for the championship; Erni won.

By early 1993 all the Triumvirate had left the province. In March of 1993 the Cosâ mandated that all provinces be contiguous with Cantonal boundaries (Map 3.9) and on 2 April Prime Minister Jahn issued a Prime Dictate enforcing this law. Bradford was found to be in violation of the law and on 15 April 1993 Bradford officially died when Vuode's States General annexed it.

## 4.3 Atatürk Province

NAME: The Province of Atatürk (Atatürk Province)  
AREA: 1.6 km<sup>2</sup>

POSTAL ABBREVIATION: KA ('Kemâl Atatürk')

MOTTO: (none)

ANTHEM: *Istiklâl Marşı* (anthem of Turkey)

PROVINCE SINCE: 17 March 1982/III

TALOSSAN POPULATION: 5

TOTAL POPULATION: 6,066

CAPITAL: Pint da Glaçâ (formerly Puerto Josh)

CONSTITUENT CANTONS: 73, 74

HEAD OF GOVT: Premier David Kuenn (ind.)

## Historical Highlights

The first annexation at B.A. Beach near Puerto Josh (Map 3.2) was made on 17 March 1982 and was instantly proclaimed "Kemâl Atatürk State", for the Turkish dictator of the 1920's and 30's who modernised and secularised his country. At some undetermined point thereafter, the province grew inland to incorporate all land north of Kenwood, south of Edgewood, and east of Lake Drive.

It retained these borders until 30 November 1984 when Atatürk was fused with "Montevûdio Province" (the UWM Campus) and most of "Flúviâ Territory" (Map 3.8) to form "Atatürk-és-Abbavilla Province" (Map 3.10). On 9 December 1984 the area shaded on Map 3.10 was separated from the Province and given to Vuode. The remainder (shown in white) was renamed Atatürk Province.

On 24 July 1985 the shaded area was returned to Atatürk, except for the property surrounding Garland Hall, on the UWM Campus (Map 3.4), which became Talossan Capital Territory. This brought the Province to its present borders (except for the fact that the tiny Talossan Capital Territory remained outside of Atatürk control).

As of 1 August 1991 Talossan Capital Territory was abolished and returned to Atatürk. Abbavilla (or Garland Hall) remained the nation's capital until 1 February 1994 when the capital was moved to Electrabase, Vuode.

The Cosâ forced Atatürk to adopt a constitution in November, 1988 and elections were held the next February. The vote was split between Eiffler's "Thordian Progressives" and Kuenn's "Provincial Rights Ticket", but Kuenn ruled the Province as a dictator until driven out in the April 1991 Elections, which brought the Progressive Conservatives (as part of a "Front for Atatürk's Democracy") to power with 100% of the vote. On 26 June 1991 the House of Commons ratified a new constitution. Atatürk pondered secession during the Vuode Crisis (Map 3.13) but rode out the storm.

The FAD ruled Atatürk with an iron hand until

the spring of 1994 when a supposedly moderated Dave Kuenn returned to Talossan politics. The proactive Madison agreed to let Kuenn return to Atatürk politics, and on 15 March 1994 Madison resigned as Premier. A snap election was held under Kuenn's direction which resulted in a victory for Kuenn's "independent" candidacy. He remains in the office as of this writing.

The ex-provincial capital, Puerto Josh, is named for Josh Macht. On the night of 12 April 1982 the King led an expedition along the coast. Harry Wozniak hit the King by accident and left a deep cut in the Royal face. Macht ripped a pocket off his own shirt to serve as a compress until medical attention could be had. Macht earned the *Për la Naziun* order (the RT's highest decoration) for his act.

## 4.4 Mussolini Province

NAME: Mussolini Province  
AREA: 1.76 km<sup>2</sup> (including Primo de Rivera Cty)  
POSTAL ABBREVIATION: MU  
MOTTO: *Mussolini ha sempre ragione* ("Mussolini is Always Right")  
ANTHEM: "Giovinezza"  
PROVINCE SINCE: 20 April 1982/III  
TALOSSAN POPULATION: 8  
TOTAL POPULATION: 10,386  
CAPITAL: Williamsburg  
CONSTITUENT CANTONS: 77, 78, 108  
HEAD OF GOV'T: Duce Ben Madison (MFP)

### Historical Highlights

Mussolini Province grew from an area of roughly 3 acres centred on Riverside High School (or "Benito Mussolini High School") which was annexed by Talossa on 17 March 1982. On 20 April this territory was formally signed away by the United States (Map 3.2). The area was named for the Italian Fascist dictator whom Ben inexplicably idolised in the early 80's (and to some extent thereafter).

Its borders were extended in the spring of 1983 (Map 3.8) and on 30 November 1984 it grew to include two cantons (Map 3.10). Present borders date from the annexation of Canton 108 from South Territory on 27 July 1985 (Map 3.11).

The area known as "FLUNK" (see 4.5) was torn from the Province on 1 October 1992 and returned to Mussolini Province control on 1 December 1993. In early 1994 it attained its present status.

Mussolini Province was ruled by a series of Regents-General appointed from Abbavilla until the

summer of 1992. Regent-General Jean Williams (for whom the capital, Williamsburg, is named) formally signed away her powers to Deputy Regent-General Ben Madison, who drafted a new Constitution for the Province which was promulgated on 12 December 1992. In June of 1993 an election was held and the "Corporative Chamber" or legislature was divided between the Mussolini Action Squad (Jahn) and the Mussolini Fascist Party (Madison). Ben Madison was elected the first "Duce" (premier) of the Province.

## 4.5 Primo de Rivera County (FLUNK; Historic)

NAME: Primo de Rivera County (formerly FLUNK)  
AREA: (unknown)  
POSTAL ABBREVIATION: (part of MU)  
MOTTO: (none)  
ANTHEM: (none)  
DISTINCT STATUS SINCE: 1 October 1992/XIII  
POPULATION: (none)  
CAPITAL: (none)  
CONSTITUENT CANTONS: (none)  
LAST HEADS OF GOV'T: Nick Kovac and Andrew Worm ('Minor'ity Party)

### Historical Highlights

The area now known as Primo de Rivera County is centred on Riverside High School (see Map 2.6) and shares the history of Mussolini Province until September, 1992.

Nick Kovac and Andrew Worm were two students from Riverside who became Talossan citizens. Riverside is known in RT tradition as "Benito Mussolini High School" and has been the alma mater or employer of over half the population of Talossa. In order essentially to have their own province, and ostensibly to highlight the special place Riverside has in Talossans' hearts, Kovac, a Vuode citizen, proposed a bill in the September 1992 Clark to establish the area around Riverside as a "Shrine of Knowledge" entirely separate from Mussolini Province with self-government powers making it a province in all but name. They called it FLUNK, or "Fabled Learning University of Neverending Knowledge."

Leftists saw FLUNK as an attack on the cantonal principle (Map 3.9) and lent ready support; so did the Progressive Conservatives who were pining for Kovac's support on other bills. The bill passed by a unanimous vote and on 1 October 1992 FLUNK became a "Sacred Shrine."

Research in late 1992 revealed that FLUNK's shrine status was inorganic (i.e. unconstitutional) since Talossa could only be divided into provinces and territories. Kovac compromised by letting FLUNK be part of Mussolini Province for purely nominal purposes.

A bill constituting FLUNK as an autonomous "Shrine" within Mussolini Province (but not subject to Mussolini laws) passed the Cosâ in February of 1993, but that summer the PC-'Minor'ity Party coalition fell apart; Kovac and Worm denounced the government of Talossa and announced FLUNK would refuse to obey national laws!

After national elections in October the new PC majority government put FLUNK at the top of its agenda and in November a bill returning it completely to Mussolini Province passed without a single dissenting vote. On 1 December Mussolini Province formally assumed control of FLUNK, and Kovac's and Worm's provincial citizenship was returned to Vuode Province.

FLUNK preserved its name and status until 13 January 1994 when provincial Duce Ben Madison made an official proclamation renaming the region as "Primo de Rivera County", after José-Antonio Primo de Rivera, a Spanish Fascist and founder of the Falange movement. It is now totally under the control of the Mussolini Province authorities.

## 4.6 Maritiimi-Maxhestic Province

NAME: Maritiimi-Maxhestic Province (or Greater Maritiimi Province)

AREA: 3.59 km<sup>2</sup>

POSTAL ABBREVIATION: MM

MOTTO: *Onward! Upward! Forward!*

ANTHEM: "Kaiserin Auguste-Victoria Marsch" ("The Majestic March")

PROVINCE SINCE: 30 November 1984/V

TALOSSAN POPULATION: 3

TOTAL POPULATION: 5,543

CAPITAL: Jahnlähle

CONSTITUENT CANTONS: 109, 153

HEAD OF GOV'T: Grand General Secretary John Jahn (Jahnistische Bewegung/Jahnist Movement)

### Historical Highlights

Modern Maritiimi-Maxhestic is a fusion of two older provinces, Maritiimi and Pórt Maxhestic (for the latter, see 4.7).

Maritiimi Province was established on 30 November 1984 when the country was first divided into cantons (Map 3.10). It remained without much of a government for a long time thereafter--fluctuating between being a "Province" and a "Territory"--but grew to include the McKinley Marina area (canton 109) on 27 July 1985 (see Map 3.11).

In early March 1986, Dan Lorentz was made the Governor of Maritiimi "Territory", and tried to secede it from the RT. Self-government came in April, 1988, under Andrew Wozniak (who ruled it from his house in Vuode; he regarded his house as part of Maritiimi). In October 1988 he brought in a new flag and name ("Henry David Thoreau Province") but the Cosâ quashed these the next month. Wozniak lost interest in the Province and it drifted leaderlessly through the April 1991 election in which nobody voted. The northern half of the Province (originally its only territory) was lost to Vuode in February of 1991 (see Map 3.12).

After being booted out of office in neighbouring Pórt Maxhestic Province, John Jahn transferred his provincial citizenship to the rulerless Maritiimi and on 8 June 1991 enacted a new Maritiimi Constitution giving himself broad powers. Wozniak and his house were returned to Vuode.

In July of 1993 the Cosâ, in the face of an undemocratic tyranny in neighbouring Pórt Maxhestic Province, abolished that province and ceded all its territory to Maritiimi. Maritiimi absorbed Pórt Maxhestic and a new fused province was created: Maritiimi Maxhestic (or "Greater Maritiimi"). The capital, Jahnlähle (named for a city in a "Jahnist Reich" in Ben Madison's fictional story world of Thëmurra) was relocated in former Pórt Maxhestic territory and the two provinces became an indivisible rock-firm, iron-fast whole.

In April of 1993, Jahn held "elections" which ended with his "Jahnist Movement" winning 100% of the vote. Jahn promulgated a new constitution on 9 August 1993 establishing dress and grooming codes for all visitors to the Province.

## 4.7 Pórt Maxhestic Province (Historic)

NAME: Pórt Maxhestic Province

AREA: 1.58 km<sup>2</sup>

POSTAL ABBREVIATION: P.M. (note periods)

MOTTO: (none)

ANTHEM: "Hie Guet Brandenburg Allewege"

PROVINCE FROM: 5 August 1985-1 August 1993

TALOSSAN POPULATION: (none)

TOTAL POPULATION: (none)  
CAPITAL: (none)  
CONSTITUENT CANTONS: 153  
LAST HEAD OF GOV'T: Grand General Secretary  
Charmaine Chvala-Smith (Positively More Sensitive  
Party; PMS)

### Historical Highlights

The Province of Pórt Maxhestic no longer exists; it was absorbed into Maritiimi Province as of 1 August 1993 (see 4.6).

When South Territory was broken up on 27 July 1985, a new "South Territory" was created in the area south of Wisconsin Avenue (see Map 3.11). It was placed under the personal control of John A. Jahn, and on 5 August 1985 the Cosâ gave its approval for Jahn to set up a self-governing Province, called Pórt Maxhestic (pronounced "Port Majestic"). A constitution of sorts was promulgated on 7 August 1985 and was replaced by another one on 6 January 1986. Elections of a sort were conducted in August of 1985 and in January and June of 1986, all resulting in 100% wins for Jahn's Talossan National Party.

In the midst of a "Kulturkampf" between Jahn and King Robert I, the Province changed its name (and got a new Constitution) on 15 September 1986; it became "Südlicher Großhaven Province," the name meaning "Great Southern Harbour" in German. (The name change was to snub the "false Talossan" language, but Jahn had to call on King Robert for a German translation of 'Great Southern Harbour'!) When Jahn quit Talossa on 17 November 1986 the province reverted to territorial status as "South Territory".

Jahn returned in mid-1987 and tried to get back his province. The Cosâ approved this in September, 1987, but King Florence I vetoed the bill after pressure from Leftists. In November 1987 another try was made and this succeeded. On 1 December 1987 Pórt Maxhestic became a province again.

The province went several years without holding required elections. In November 1990 Jahn resigned all his offices in Talossa, including the job of Grand General Secretary of Pórt Maxhestic. The Cosâ in January 1991 named Charmaine Chvala-Smith as interim GGS pending elections. She and Jahn challenged each other in the March/April 1991 provincial election. Chvala-Smith's "PMS" or "Positively More Sensitive" party won the support of former Jahnite Brook Gläfke, and Jahn's own "Pórt Maxhestic Party" was dealt a stunning defeat. Jahn

fled to neighbouring Maritiimi Province (see 4.5). Chvala-Smith proceeded to change the flag and coat of arms--and then ruled the province as despotically as Jahn had for the next two years.

In July of 1993 the Cosâ, observing that GGS Chvala-Smith was refusing to hold provincial elections, dissolved the Province at Prime Minister Jahn's behest and annexed it to Maritiimi, creating the Maritiimi-Maxhestic union described in 4.6.

## 4.8 The South-West Territories

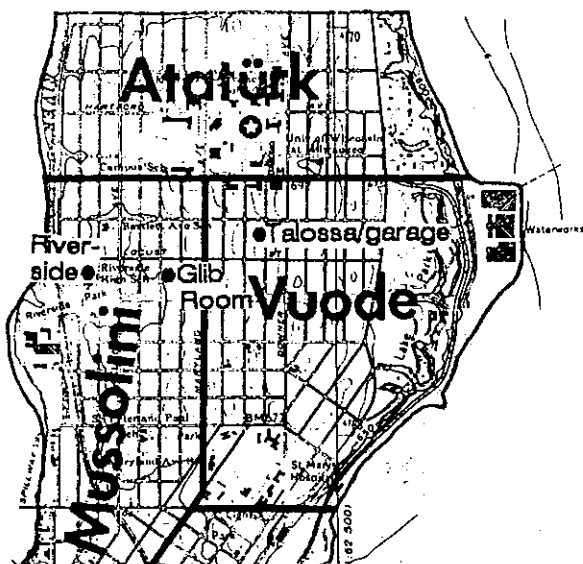
NAME: The South-West Territories (Teritôriâs del Sudur-Ovest)  
AREA: 2.18 km<sup>2</sup>  
POSTAL ABBREVIATION: TSO  
MOTTO: *Curçind Adlâint* (Flowing On)  
ANTHEM: (none)  
TERRITORY SINCE: 27 July 1985  
TALOSSAN POPULATION: 7  
TOTAL POPULATION: 12,175  
CAPITAL: (none)  
CANTONS: 110, 111, 112, 113, 143, 144

### Historical Highlights

The South-West Territories area (Map 3.14) was annexed to Talossa on 26 January 1983 and formed part of the "New Territories", and, after 30 November 1984, South Territory. On 27 July 1985 South Territory was broken up and those areas not made into Provinces were reconstituted (Map 3.11) as the South-West Territories (or South-West Territory), abbreviated SWT or TSO.

SWT remained an unorganised Territory till the Cosâ in January, 1994, attempted to raise it to provincial status with the name Flúviâ ("River") Province. The name was in honour of an earlier Flúviâ Territory (oddly in a different part of the country--Map 3.8). A referendum on its constitution was scheduled for February 1994, but inactivity and confusion over who actually lived in the Province (its most probable leader, John Eiffler, did not) delayed a final decision as to its status.

The Cosâ in November, 1994 passed a bill naming Robert Madison Governor of the South-West Territories with power to conduct a referendum on the new constitution. Public apathy prevented the referendum from being conducted and the South-West Territories remains Talossa's only metropolitan non-provincial region.



## 5.1 The Cone Wars

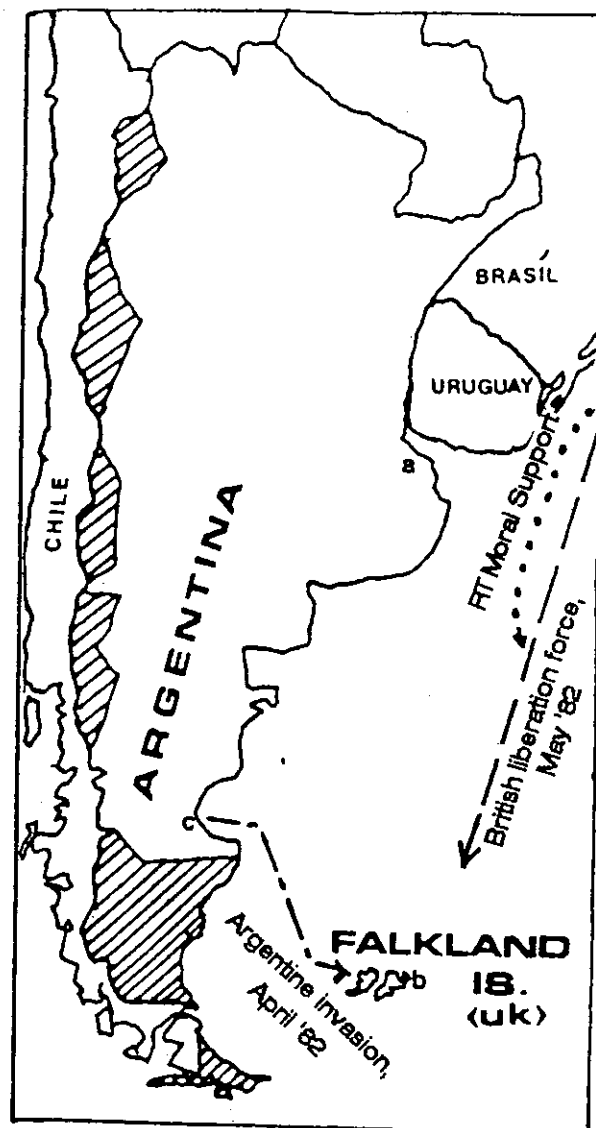
Talossa's first "armed conflict" came less than a year into Talossa's history. The "Cone Wars" (the plural is used thanks to "The Cone Wars," an event alluded to in the film Star Wars) broke out due to a deteriorating friendship between King Robert I and the strange Gary Cone, leader of the Glib Room Empire—another World Singular Secessionist state (Map 2.5).

Gary Cone was an extroverted thespian and self-described "social reject" remembered for his lament "Why do I have to bear the brunt of society's burdens?" He attended Talossa's secession from the USA on 26 December 1979 as the man Talossa recognised as the US Ambassador. The Cone-Madison friendship fell apart in September, 1980, when the fanatically atheistic King found that Cone was not a fellow-atheist as averred, but really a "Socialist Methodist." The King denounced Cone on 5 September, writing that Cone "vehemently lied about his religious affiliations." Thereafter, Madison joined the rest of humanity in making fun of Cone.

The Cone Wars really began on 29 October 1980 when prankster Madison altered Cone's "Library Monitor" hall pass to read "Library Moron." "Vengeance is mine, saith the Lord!" cackled Cone that afternoon at the Riverside High School library as he hurled "the great works of Western civilisation" at King Robert. Two weeks later, Cone tripped King Robert's sister Jennifer at church, and on 18 November 80 Talossa declared war on Cone's Glib Room. It went nowhere fast; on 21 November the King was reported to want to "end it soon." He also sought to enlist John Eiffel and John Jahn to form anti-Cone Singular Secessionist nations.

The climax was Cone's Pyrrhic victory at "the Battle of the Garage" on 25 November. Cone attacked the King's father's garage with black printers' ink. He then bragged about the attack to Talossa's ally John Jahn, who told Madison (earning Jahn a decoration for valour); Madison's father called Cone's mother, and she ordered him to call off the war and clean up Ben's garage. A dejected Cone scrubbed the ink off the garage during a blizzard on 15 December 1980.

On 1 December 1982 the King and Cone belatedly signed a treaty ending the Cone Wars. Article III of the treaty committed Cone to a formal "surrender" and acknowledged the Glib Room's defeat by Talossa.



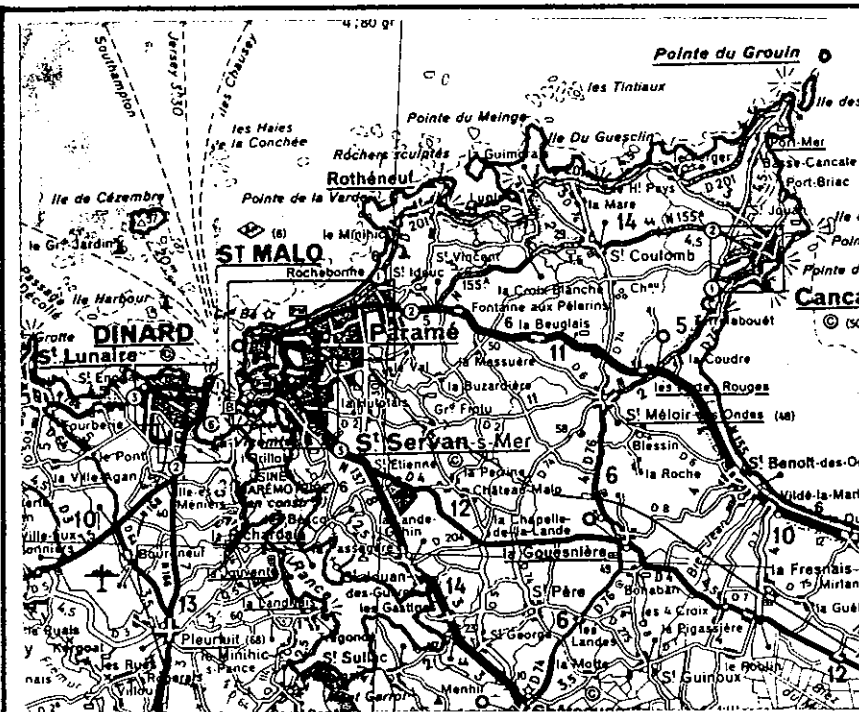
## 5.2 The Falklands War

Our second war began on 4 April 1982 two days after Argentina launched an unprovoked and dastardly invasion of the Falkland Islands. King Robert I, siding with fellow-monarch Elizabeth II of Britain, declared war on Argentina "with firmness and resolve"; former PM Dan Lorentz called the King "a belligerent blood bubble" and called the Falklands War "a big joke."

On 5 April the King announced a "peace plan" which would have transferred the huge blocks of land shaded in the map (above) to Chilean control ("post-Pinochet, one would hope"), and forced the 'Argies' to build a port and high rise apartment complex in Atatürk Province.

Stætanneu trumpeted all the subsequent British victories in the war as the spring went on. He promised Talossa's "invincible Moral Support" to the Brits, and on 17 June 1982—days after the liberation of the Falklands and the collapse of Argentina's intransigent macho junta, King Robert formally rescinded the state of war in favour of "belligerent neutrality" towards Argentina.

The map above shows Buenos Aires (a), Port Stanley (b; capital of the Falklands) and Comodoro Rivadavia (c), staging-ground for the 'Argie' warmongers.



## 5.3 The Fighting over Cézembre

Talossa's August, 1982 annexation of Cézembre, and a description of the island, may be found in Map 3.6.

King Robert I and RT Prime Minister Frédéric Maugey, who were vacationing in Brittany in June/July 1986, decided to make a return trip to Cézembre to see how the old colony was holding up. They arrived on 2 July 1986 to discover that, sometime during 1984, the French army had invaded the island and fenced off most of its territory with a barbed-wire "ligne de la mort" (Line of Death). The flimsy excuse provided by the French occupation forces was that "dangerous ammunitions" from World War II were still on the island--this despite the previous 40 years of uninterrupted tourist exploration of the 700-metre-long island. The fact that most of Cézembre was now closed to visitors meant economic strangulation of the isle's tourist industry.

"If the island had been inhabited, it would have been a veritable genocide," Maugey claimed in the 2 July 86 Statanneu. The PM called upon Talossans to launch an economic boycott of France. That same day, the King and Prime Minister launched a counter-attack against the French. The Frédéric Maugey Peninsula (see Map 3.5), a rocky mass near Repaire-des-Corsaires, the island capital, was technically behind the Line of Death but, due to deficiencies in French barbed-wire technology, was not completely cut off from the unoccupied "Cézembre libre" on the isle's south coast. So, Maugey and Madison stormed the peninsula, occupied a cave, and spread out a towel and had a picnic. Although no Talossan has visited Cézembre since 1986, the division into a free zone and a French-occupied "Forbidden Zone" (la Zone interdite) presumably remains.



## 5.4 The Libya Berber Slam Convention

Talossa's involvement in the 1986 American growling and air strike on Muammar Qadhafi (Ghaddafi, Khaddafi, etc.)'s Libya was fueled by King Robert's absurdist schemes (dating from 1984) to give Talossa an "ancient history" by pretending we were "descended" as a nation from "ancient Talossans" who lived in France. Since Ben's "ancient Talossans" were supposedly renegade North African Berbers, anything relating to Berberdom was, ipso facto, related to Talossa.

After Libyans (supposedly) bombed a military disco in Berlin, US President Reagan ordered US retaliation against Qadhafi's lunatic terrorist régime. On 14 April 1986 US warplanes bombed Tripoli in a failed attempt to get Qadhafi. The King promised a true "Berber Slam Convention," promising to liberate Libya's suffering Berber minority from Qadhafian misrule, using bridge terminology to drive his point home to Wes Erni, Defence Minister and bridge player.

As it became clear the US was not going to do any more than drop a few bombs, the King demanded "a war of action" and vowed that "Fascist Talossa" would have no part in a "phony war." He threatened to revoke the declaration of war, till Erni and John Jahn browbeat him into continuing it, for the glory (as Erni put it) of our "ancient Berber heritage."

The US lost interest and Talossa's war sputtered on for seven months. By November, Wes Erni, noted warmonger, had become PM. Erni, reacting to the burgeoning Iran-Contra arms-for-hostages scandal, noted that "it bodes ill to continue the war effort when one's chief ally is supplying arms" to one terrorist nation; the joke going around Talossa was that Libya, like Iran, would soon be getting US aid and so an RT war on Libya could draw US retaliation. On 20 November 1986 King Robert declared victory and got out.

..... Muammar Qadhafi's  
"Line of Death" in the  
Gulf of Sidra

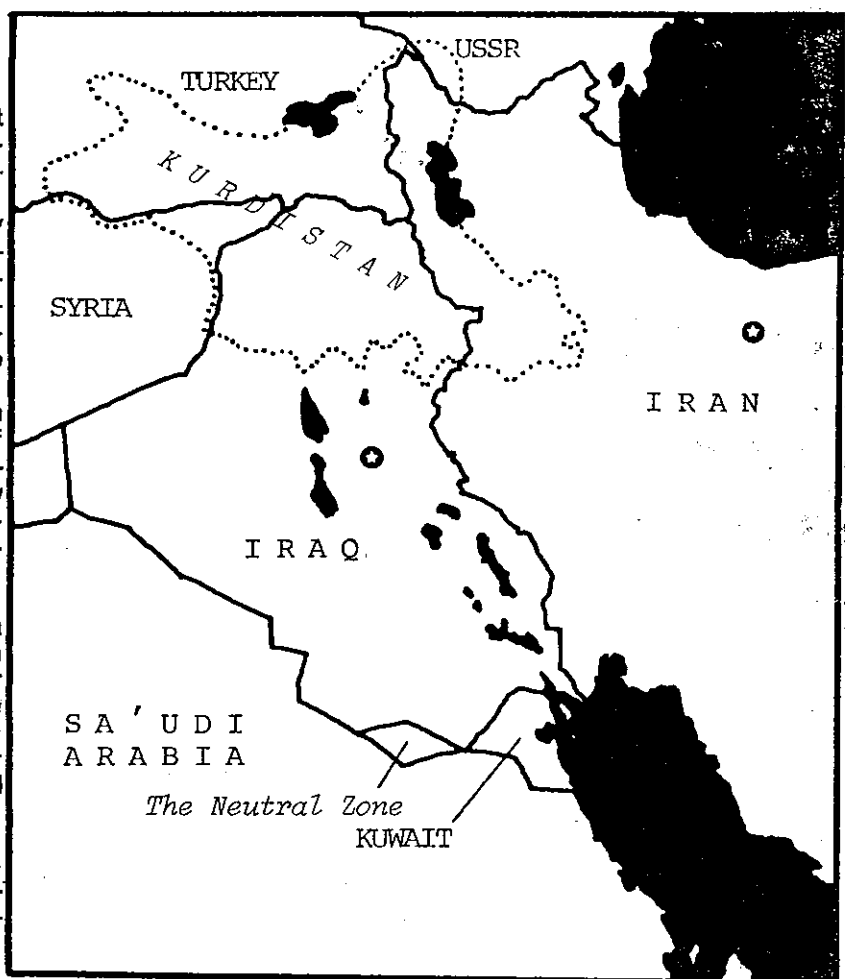
## 5.5 The Persian Gulf War

Talossa's involvement in the 1990-1991 Persian Gulf War is unusual in the fact that there actually was a physical Talossan presence in the fighting, beyond Talossa's much-trumpeted "Invincible Moral Support."

The map illustrates the basic geography of the war. In August, 1990, Iraqi dictator Saddam Hussein, faced with ambiguous US diplomatic statements regarding Iraq's totally fallacious claim to the entire territory of the nation of Kuwait, invaded and declared the oil-rich Islamic emirate a "province" of Iraq.

The US Government under George Bush rallied an impressive international coalition of forces first to pressure Iraq to give back Kuwait to its inhabitants (or, rather, to those few of its inhabitants who had any political power) and then, when it became clear that Saddam refused to budge, to oust his colossal, largely US-funded army, from the country.

The Talossan reflex of getting involved in world disputes jerked hard after the invasion of Kuwait. Remarking on RT sovereignty after the invasion, Prime Minister Wes Erni (see Map 5.4) remarked: "Right now, we're more real than Kuwait." The Cosâ, in September 1990, condemned Iraq's invasion and called on Iraq to obey UN orders to get out; the vote was unanimous across party lines. As no compliance was forthcoming, the Cosâ in December, 1990 voted to name "General" Ronald C. Rosalez as the "Talossan Expeditionary Force" to fight Iraq. The vote was 127 to 30 with Charmaine Chvala-Smith contrâ.



Rosalez, a notorious right-wing Android and backer of a faction that had broken off from the Progressive Conservative Party, was actually serving in the United States Marine Corps at the time and was stationed at or near the town of Khafji, near the Kuwaiti border, when the ground war began in earnest. However, for unknown reasons, Rosalez was transferred to another sector shortly after the ground war began, and saw little action.

Talossa had long-standing interests in the Gulf. As early as November of 1988, the Cosâ had voted (by a vote of 151 to 1, with Florence Yarney contrâ) to call upon all countries with Kurdish minority populations to grant full independence to "Kurdistan" as shown in the map—part of Talossa's unending support for secessionism everywhere.

It was not until February of 1991 that the phoney-war face-off between Saddam's armies and those of the US-Talossan-etc. coalition was interrupted by 'real' war. At the beginning of February, the leaders of the Progressive Conservative and Talossan National parties, Ben Madison and John Jahn, jointly called upon the Cosâ to formally declare war on Iraq. The Cosâ proceeded to vote on the issue through the month of February, but would not wrap up its work until the last day of the month.

The pace of events overtook the Cosâ. Shortly before 27 Feb 91, The Coalition forces launched a massive assault on Iraqi positions from their bases in Saudi Arabia, and the Iraqi army quickly crumbled. By the evening of 27 February (Talossan time) it was obvious the war would be won before the end of the month and the Cosâ's declaration of war—effective 1 March 91—would look rather silly.

And so, at Hardee's at 1830 CDT on 27 Feb 92 Prime Minister Wes Erni, the hero of the Libyan War six years earlier, issued a Prime Dictate formally declaring war on Iraq. Erni cited the "monstrous criminal acts" of the Iraqi régime occupying Kuwait, denounced Saddam as "more evil and bungling than even Mussolini," and demanded Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait and from Kurdistan. By 2030 CDT the war was over; Talossa's moral support had again proven the last straw that broke the back of tyranny. US President George Bush, emboldened by Talossa's action, declared the war "won" that evening.

While US troops liberated Kuwait and occupied a large section of southern Iraq, the war did not end cleanly. The Kurds of northern Iraq, who had been goaded into rebellion by American appeals, now found themselves friendless as the American administration decided it would be better for Saddam to remain in power and for Iraq to remain "united" than for the Kurds to attain their legitimate national aspirations. The world watched in disgust as starving Kurds were driven out of Iraq as refugees in the face of US dilly-dallying.

In July of 1991, the Cosâ voted 110 to 62 (Jahn and Lorentz voting contrâ) to end Talossa's declaration of war against Iraq. But the same month, it voted 137 to 65 (Jahn and Jack Schneider contrâ) to continue to "beam" Talossa's "invincible moral support" to the Kurds, who still are not free.





## 5.6 The Wars that Weren't: King Robert's "African Imbroglio"

Talossa's tradition of intervening in global conflicts prompted a ludicrous and chastening spasm of ridiculousness in the summer and fall of 1983. That summer, Muammar Qadhafi's Libya was attempting to conquer the African nation of Chad. On 23 Aug 1983, Støtanneu reported:

*"After some five minutes of insight and deliberation, King Robert declared in Vuode Palace this morning: 'Good heavens! There's a war going on and I'm not involved!' This has been rectified. As of noon, CST, Talossa has declared war on the Republic of Chad. Asked why he was supporting the 'bad guys' in the conflict, he answered with this following statement: 'The Kingdom, whenever it wants will... intervene in any great clash of nations; we will, however, intervene in Chad, as there is no general superpower conflagration at this time. Transpiring in Chad is a war between good and evil, law and disorder.... Qaddafian lunacy is quite nice to have, in moderation.'"*

The King went on to say that he was siding with Libya because he expected Libya to win the war. He issued an 11-point programme of what to do with Chad after a Talossan/Libyan victory, including setting up a "National-Socialist Republic of Chad" and instituting a "massive Mormon missionary programme" in the country.

The King's siding with Libya's fanatic dictator brought an abrupt disruption of relations with John Jahn, US Ambassador to the RT and "pompous American rhetoric-spouter" according to Støtanneu. The King's alliance with Qadhafi was regarded with disgust by Jahn; fortunately it went nowhere.

The King attempted to "solve" his problem vis-à-vis the USA on 16 September 1983. Now an exchange student in London, King Robert I should simply have called off his war on Chad; instead he declared war on Angola:

*"London, PS: Talossa's King Robert I today further deepened his African imbroglio by declaring 'Total and open war on the Marxist government of Angola. As you will recall, he put us into war with Chad less than a month ago, on the side of quasi-Marxist Libya. Why GVB insists on getting Talossa involved with Africa, nobody knows, but well-placed sources at 33 Cranley Gardens, the King's Royal London Retreat, say that the Libya War is so damaging to Talossa's prestige in American eyes (the only eyes that count), that a war against Marxist Angola might help to boost that lost prestige. King Robert said the charges were 'totally ridiculous truth.'"*

Talossa's "intervention" in Angola's Marxist/Capitalist civil war on the side of rebel leader Jonas Savimbi vanished quickly from the front page of Støtanneu—and from the back page for that matter. After a month of invisible warfare against Angola, Støtanneu reported on 17 Oct 83:

*"PEACE... 'Please consider all my previous declarations of war mere 'strong criticism' of Chadian + Angolan policy, and NOT as actual declarations of war... we only seek peace, honourable peace, in Africa....' So read an official declaration issued from the Talossan Embassy at 33 Cranley Gardens by King Robert late tonight. It continued: 'I should be moved to tears by the ridiculousness of an actual Talossan declaration of war, excepting of course the Cone Wars...' As for the other war, he said with dry eyes 'And don't cry for me, Argentina.' So, only these wars will go down in history as real. And so it goes..."*

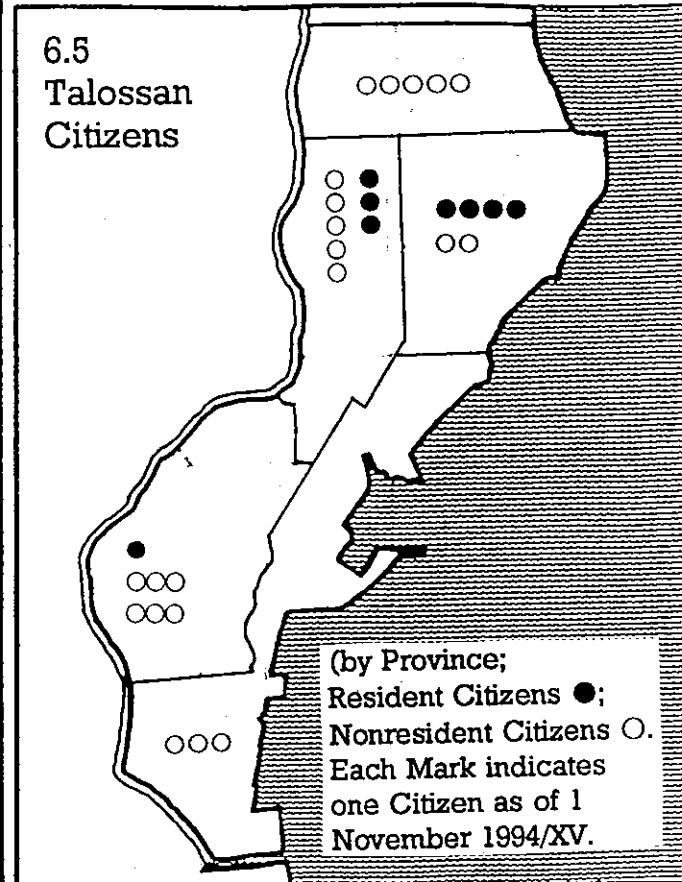
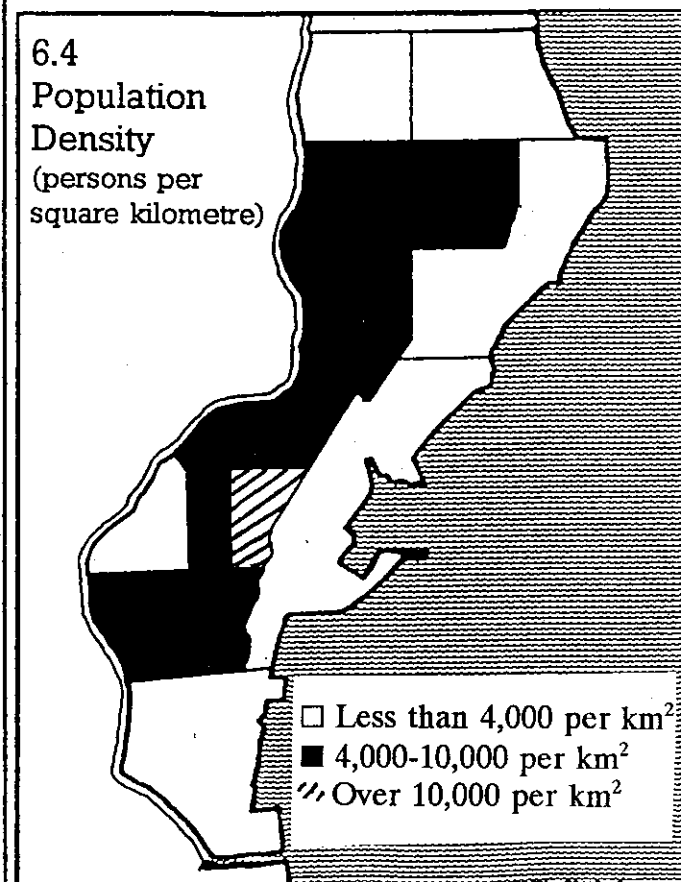
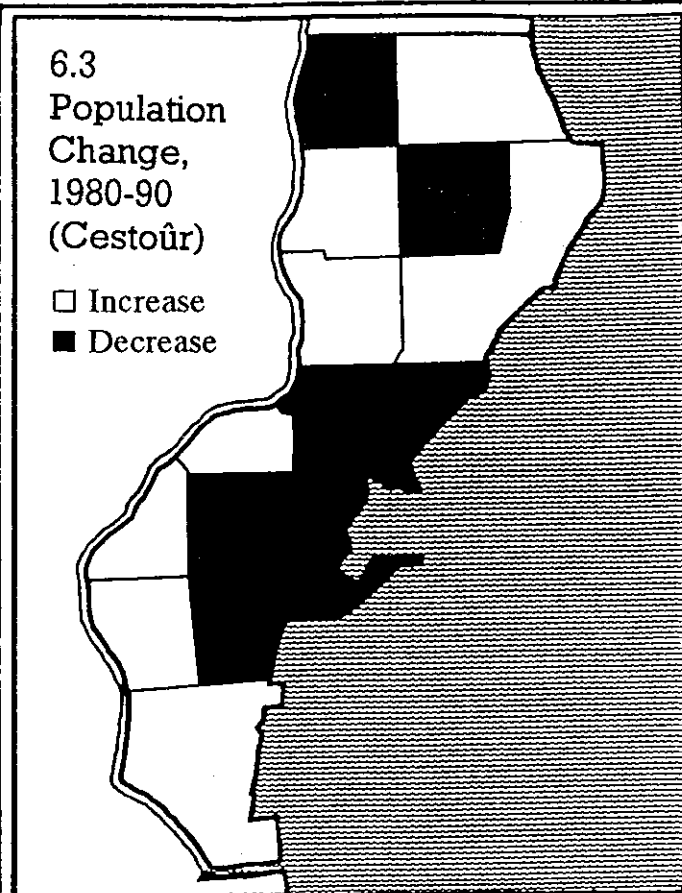
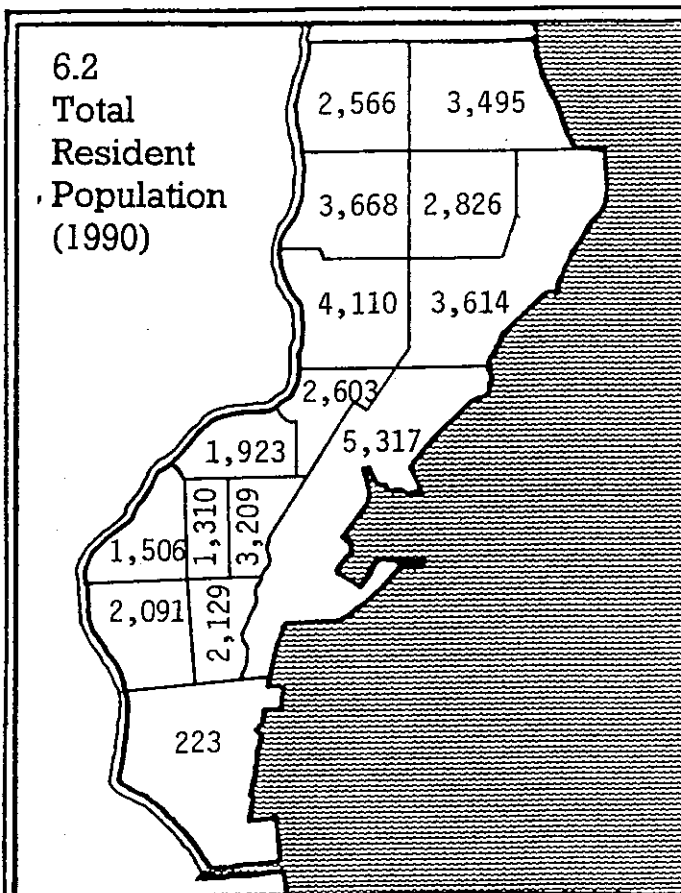
The philosophical implications of King Robert having ex post facto powers over history are beyond the scope of this (or any) atlas, but the de facto result of the 17 October 1983 declaration was that Talossa never "officially" went to war with Chad or Angola. Talossa's warlike impulses were thereafter restrained, and the RT would wait a whole 'nother 3 years before engaging in the "Berber Siam Convention"—ironically, a war on Talossa's erstwhile ally, Libya (see Map 5.4)

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[illegible]

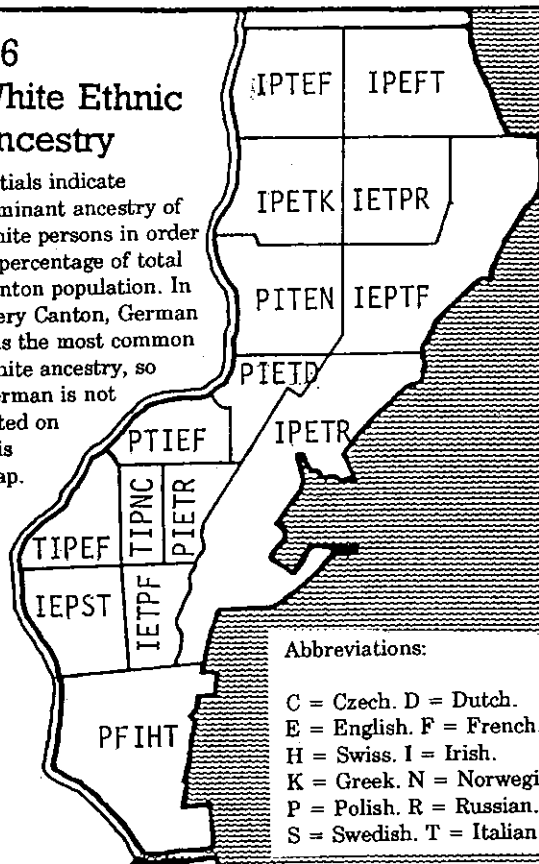
73 (Atatürk-Cambridge Heights) [.69198]  
74 (Atatürk-Montevúdio-Abbavilla) [.90403]  
75 (Vuode-Pontiac-Electrabase) [.65748]  
76 (Dún Cestoûr) [1.29632]  
77 (Central Mussolini) [.69198]  
78 (Mussolini-Riverside) [.66965]  
108 (South Mussolini) [.40178]  
109 (Maritiimi-Jahnhaven) [1.94572]  
110 [.24924]  
111 [.24183]  
112 [.31621]  
113 [.56922]  
143 [.25927]  
144 [.54690]  
153 (Pórt Maxhestic) [1.64626]



6.6

## White Ethnic Ancestry

Initials indicate dominant ancestry of White persons in order of percentage of total Canton population. In every Canton, German was the most common White ancestry, so German is not listed on this map.

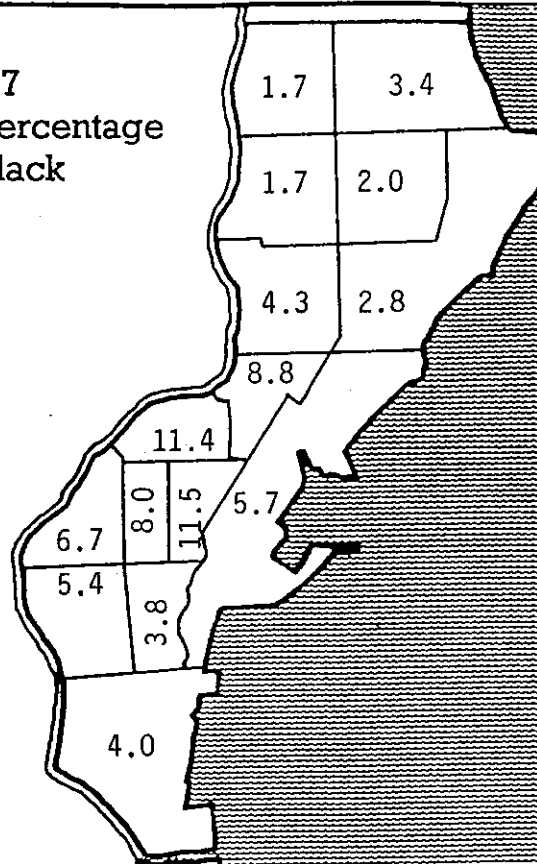


### Abbreviations:

C = Czech. D = Dutch.  
 E = English. F = French.  
 H = Swiss. I = Irish.  
 K = Greek. N = Norwegian.  
 P = Polish. R = Russian.  
 S = Swedish. T = Italian.

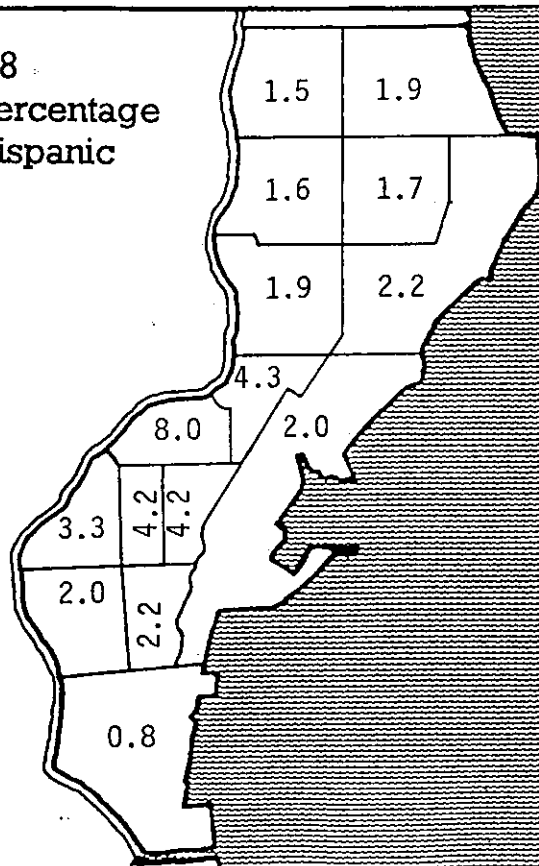
6.7

## Percentage Black



6.8

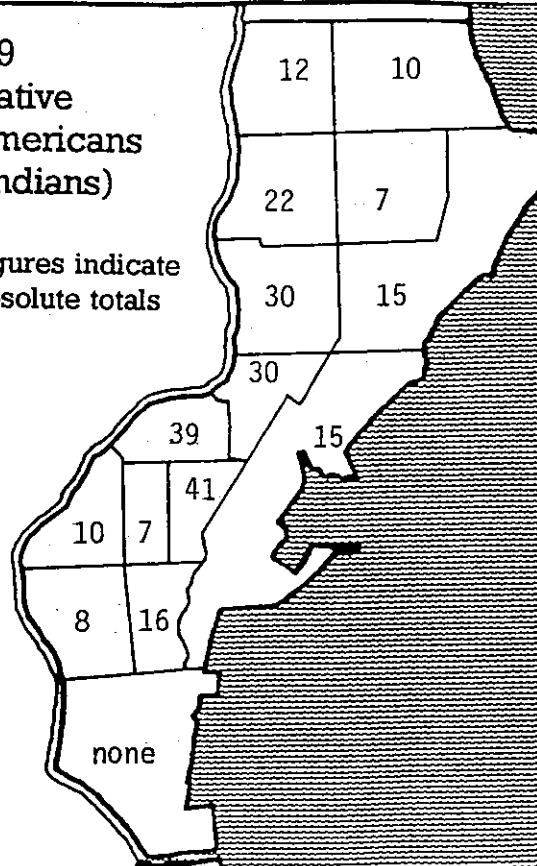
## Percentage Hispanic



6.9

## Native Americans (Indians)

Figures indicate Absolute totals



0  
unemployment  
rate (1990)

4.1 5.9

5.9 2.9

2.9 3.6

5.2 3.3

11.9

8.3 5.9 8.8

4.2 3.1

0

11  
er Capita  
come

n 1,000s of  
(S. Dollars)

State	Per Capita Income (1,000s of S. Dollars)
Alaska	15.3
Arizona	20.3
California	13.3
Colorado	24.3
Connecticut	15.2
Delaware	22.8
Florida	13.2
Georgia	9.9
Hawaii	24.6
Idaho	12.2
Illinois	16.3
Indiana	11.7
Iowa	20.3
Kansas	34.5
Kentucky	23.3
Louisiana	15.3
Maine	20.3
Massachusetts	13.3
Michigan	24.3
Minnesota	15.2
Missouri	22.8
Montana	13.2
Nebraska	9.9
Nevada	24.6
New Hampshire	12.2
New Jersey	16.3
New York	11.7
North Carolina	20.3
North Dakota	34.5
Ohio	23.3
Oklahoma	15.3
Oregon	20.3
Pennsylvania	13.3
Rhode Island	24.3
South Carolina	15.2
South Dakota	22.8
Tennessee	13.2
Texas	9.9
Utah	24.6
Vermont	12.2
Virginia	16.3
Washington	11.7
West Virginia	20.3
Wisconsin	34.5
Wyoming	23.3

1992  
Percentage  
Poverty

County	Percentage
Adams	19.6
Albany	4.9
Anderson	26.9
Ashtabula	8.3
Bureau	20.2
Calhoun	16.0
Carroll	20.5
Cass	27.0
Champaign	10.4
Clark	18.1
Clay	18.9
Cole	33.2
Cook	8.3
Crawford	12.7
DeKalb	14.4

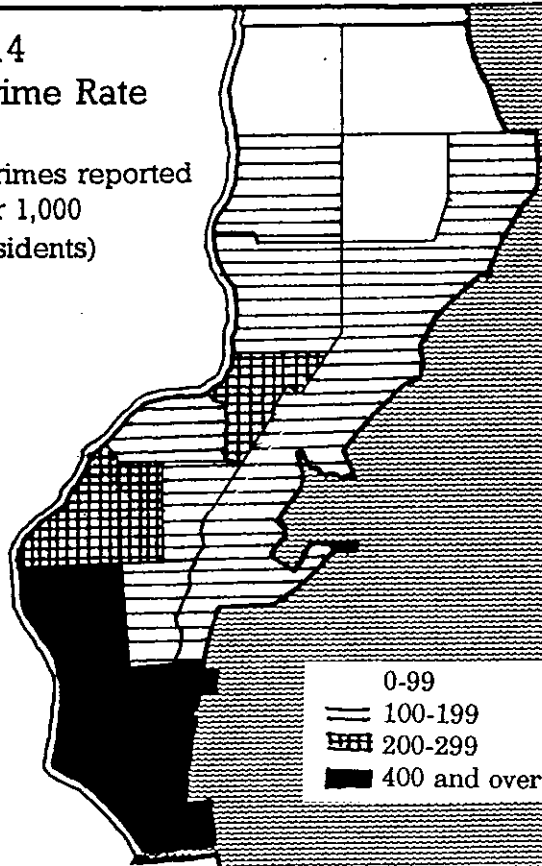
13  
percentage  
with College  
degree

56 71  
52 69  
40 55  
33 47  
19 31  
29 37  
54 49  
49

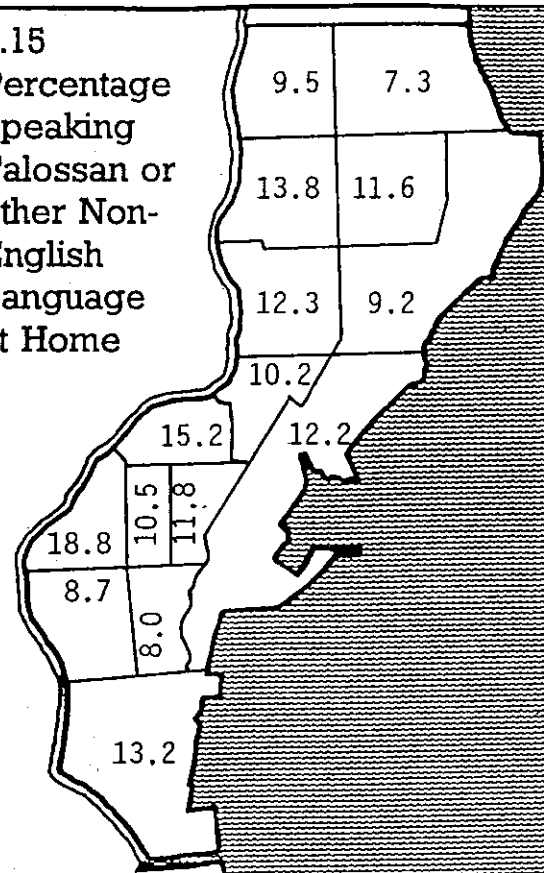
(Bachelor's Degree or higher among persons aged 25 or older)

# 6.14 Crime Rate

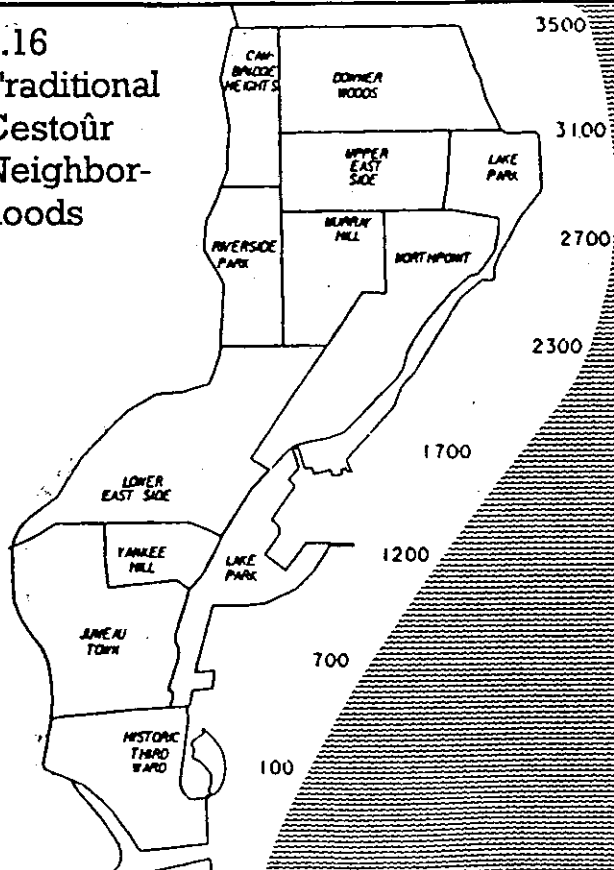
(Crimes reported  
per 1,000  
residents)



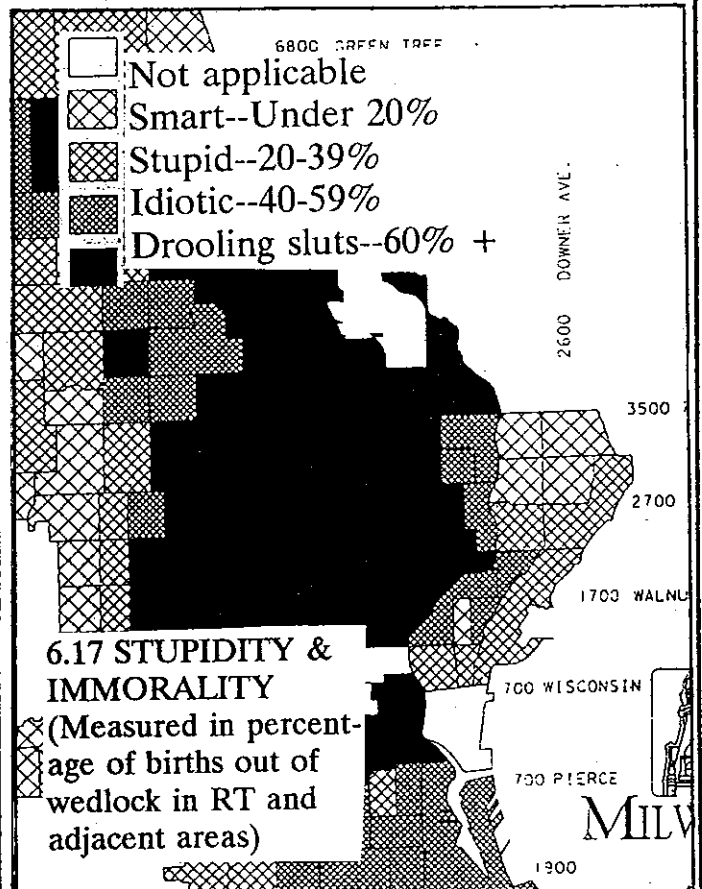
# 6.15 Percentage Speaking Talossan or other Non- English Language at Home



# 6.16 Traditional Cestoûr Neighbor- hoods



# 6.17 STUPIDITY & IMMORALITY (Measured in percent- age of births out of wedlock in RT and adjacent areas)



The maps on this page illustrate some of the vast land reclamation projects undertaken in the RT since the secession from the USA in 1979. Map 6.18 shows a large erosion control programme which has been constructed along the coast in the area marked "57" on map 6.19. Map 6.19 itself shows some as yet unconstructed offshore islands and peninsulas which are under consideration for future construction. The RT government strongly favours any efforts to bulk up the national territory.

Source: Milwaukee County Department of Parks, Recreation and Culture.

